ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

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SERIOUS SITUATION IN SHIPPING

Higher war risk rates on account of the presence of a German raider in the South Atlantic is making it increasingly difficult for exporters to ship drugs and chemicals. The costs are almost prohibitive. Freight space is at a premium even to neutral countries and when higher insurance is added the transportation charges on many consignments exceed the cost of the goods. An instance in point is a charge of $600 on ten tons of freight for a European country. In ordinary times such charges would be more than the traffic could bear, but at the present time the Europeans must have the goods at any price.

There is little prospect of improved conditions in shipping circles. Peace hovered over the warring camps for an instant only and may not be seen again for a year or more. The fact that the Allies are in the American market for 500,000,000 to 600,000,000 pounds of copper would indicate that the war will continue indefinitely. When this contract is closed the output of copper for 1917 will be practically sold, although Naugatuck Valley interests will have to be provided for in some way. A further evidence of the prolongation of the conflict is found in the order for benzol covering deliveries for six months in 1917, reported exclusively in DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS, last week. The question of shipping facilities is really more serious to the drug and chemical industries than the possibility of Peace which might cut off the demand for war supplies. Shell orders will probably go to Canada, but powder and certain chemicals and drugs, big guns and rifles must be purchased in the United States. When one contemplates that on powder alone the profits to American manufacturers have reached the enormous total of $100,000,000, the continuation of hostilities takes on new significance and some way will probably be found to deliver the goods on the other side.

BILL FOR NEW STANDARDS OPPOSED

The Drug Trade Conference which met in Washington, last week, went on record in a strong resolution protesting against the establishment of arbitrary standards for foods and drugs beyond those already made and especially against attempts to establish standards for articles originally devised and introduced by producers and manufacturers and for which such producers and manufacturers have already established standards based on their experience.

The Conference is composed of delegates representing the American Pharmaceutical Association, National Wholesale Druggists Association, National Association of Retail Druggists, American Association of Pharmaceutical Chemists, National Association of Manufacturers of Medicinal Products and the Proprietary Association of America. These associations represent the leading drug, chemical and dyestuff interests of the United States and the voice of the Conference should be heard in Congress and the protest should have full consideration when the bill comes before the members appropriating $75,000 to

enable the Secretary of Agriculture to establish new standards.

The Conference resolution was offered by Charles J. Lynn, of Philadelphia and recited the facts that the Revision Committees of the United States Pharmacopoeia and the National Formulary have established standards based upon the experience and improvements of pharmacists for all important drugs for which standards are desired. It was pointed out also, that standards for all important food products have been established by the laws, rules and regulations of the various states.

There will be no incentive for manufacturers or producers to continue research work and improvements in methods for making food products or drug and chemical preparations if the arbitrary ruling of the Bureau of Chemistry and Secretary of Agriculture is to make their efforts useless. Costly machinery used in experimental work would become valueless if conditions regarding the product and restrictions imposed by Washington officials could not be fully met. The power of the Secretary of Agriculture would be absolute as no appeal is provided. The experience of the trade in the matter of crude drug inspection at the various ports of entry is sufficient warning as to what might be expected if such drastic powers as are granted in the bill now before Congress are conferred on the Washington Bureau.

EDITORIAL NOTES

A Philadelphian invented the limelight, says Dr. Edgar Fahs Smith, provost of the University of Pennsylvania. That accounts for the well known ability of Philadelphians to keep in the limelight so far as drugs and chemicals are concerned. They knew a good thing and have benefited by it and now are doing the square thing by turning the light on the inventor, Robert Hare, who gave his discovery to the world in 1821. It was used in lighthouses, but it was supposed to be native to the theatrical stage. Philadelphia should have the credit. In turning the limelight on Philadelphia we seek only to do common justice, in spite of her delay in making the claim.

The erratic conditions of the glycerin market puzzle even the old-timers. Why did a Cincinnati firm announce a cut in C. P. glycerin in drums, last week, to 52 cents a pound? Why did a Chicago company make an offer broadcast at 50 cents? When a leading powder manufacturing concern bought over 4,000 tons of dynamite glycerin about the time Germany's peace proposal was being discussed the market sagged. A refiner who bought 500 tons got it at a less price than the powder company paid for it. In normal times an order for 4,000 to 5,000 tons would have advanced prices several cents.

A movement is on foot to aid the development of the American chemical industry by a revision of the patent laws of the United States by limiting a patent to processes only, in relation to dyestuffs and medicinal chemicals. The present law grants a patent on the product as well as on the process. Even if an inventor develops a better process for manufacturing a drug he cannot sell it in competition with a previous inventor who has obtained a patent on the drug. It is claimed that the existing law fosters monopoly. In European countries the patent is granted on the process and not on the product. The Paige bill now before Congress would amend the law in this respect, and pharmaceutical associations and chemical societies will be asked to indorse it.

With so much gold in New York that the Sub-Treasury in Wall street is full to overflowing; with $35,000,000 coming from Canada this week, which will take up all the available vault room in the Assay Office, Uncle Sam and Father Knickerbocker are at their wits' ends to know what to do with the coin that continues to flow to this port in exchange for the colossal exports of munitions, drugs, chemicals and food supplies being shipped to Europe. Last weeks exports from New York were $10,000,000 greater in value than exports of the previous week, amounting to $63,859,315. During the corresponding week in 1914, before war's demands had set in, the exports from New York were valued at $11,920,039. The pot of gold, which tradition says is buried at the end of the rainbow, will be found in this country when the storm is over and the sunlight of Peace shines again.

One American chemical company is going after foreign trade in a systematic way by becoming a member of the coalition of companies known as the Argentine Mercantile Corporation. Each member represents a different line of manufacture, thereby making a group of non-competing lines. Salesrooms are to be opened next month in Buenos Aires where stocks of goods will be carried for immediate delivery. The names, brands and trade marks of each manufacturer will be thoroughly advertised. It is planned to meet British and German competition by extending the customary credit to Argentine merchants. The Argentine Mercantile Corporation will not only cultivate the trade, but will finance the orders when sold.

The principal difficulty in doing business with Russia in the drug and chemical line lies in the lack of shipping facilities. The chief competitor at this time is England, but American manufacturers can supply many chemicals cheaper and some in quantities that Great Britain is not prepared to make for export during the war. Shipments are subject to extreme delays, however, whether sent by way of Panama and Vladivostok or via Kirkwall and Sweden by parcel post or freight. The goods may get there in six months and they may not reach there at all. A Russian shipping and insurance company, known as the Eastern Company of Warehouses, has decided to establish a branch in New York and a line of ships between Russia and the United States. The sooner such action is taken the quicker trade relations with Russia will be placed on a satisfactory basis.

Walter Arthur of the Frankford Arsenal told the Philadelphia Section of the American Chemical Society that mercury fulminate, which has been the chief detonator for more than a century, was likely to be displaced by a more powerful compound, such as HEXAMETHYLENE-TRIPEROXIDEDIAMINE. We have Mr. Arthur's assurance that hex, etc., exceeds mercury fulminate four or five times in priming power. The name certainly has the appearance of strength, but we should think the explosion would be all over before "hex" could notify the rest of his syllables to "let go." Mr. Arthur also recommends as a substitute diazobenzolnitrate, nitrogen tetrasulphide and perchlorate of trimercury aldehyde. Think of a man who stutters asking for any of these in a hurry. The names will have to be shortened, like the British T. N. T., for trade use.

JAPAN'S NEW CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES DEVELOPING WITH GREAT RAPIDITY

Synthetic Products Receiving Special Attention—Leading Manufacturing Firms—Prices of Some Crudes Higher Than in the United States

Japan is energetically prosecuting the development of its chemical industry and improvements in equipment are being made constantly. New plants are also under construction and the number of new chemicals manufactured is growing day by day. Synthetic products are coming in for their share of attention, several having made their appearance recently in the local market. Guaiacol is probably the latest one to be offered, as the Takamine Laboratory, Inc., but a few days ago received a sample of some that had been manufactured in Japan. This same firm is also offering Hirathiol, a synthetic product said to be similar to ichthyol.

The following names, among others, are to be found in one of the latest compiled lists of the chemical manufacturers of Japan: Sankyo and Company, C. Takeda, Japan Acetic Acid Company, Chobei Takeda, Fujii Chemical Works, Tokio Gas Company, Osaka Chemical Laboratory, Nippin Shamitzu K., Kanto Sanso Kaisha, Osaka Gas Kaisha, Nagoya Gas Co., Japan Nitrogenous Fertilizer Co., The Electrochemical Company, Japan Electrochemical Company, Northeastern Carbide Company, Koriyama Carbide Company, Maisumoto Chemical Works, Japan Syrup Manufacturing Company, Japan Chemical Industrial Company, Japan Chemical Manufacturing Company, Yokohama Fish Oil Co., S. Susuki, Hisahara Mining Co., Yanashima Chemical Works, Iriye Chemical Works, Toyo Chemical Company, Miwa Z., Kac Soaps Works, Lion Soap Works, Japan Glycerin Manufacturing Company, Leber Brothers Company, Fujiki Industrial Works, Fujisawa-Shoten. Suzuki-Shoten, Fulisawa Chemical Works, Mitsui Bussan Company, Abe Paint Works, Isomura Works, Imperial Chemical Manufacturing Company, Tanabe Chemical Works, Gisaburo Shione, Yanigishima Chemical Works, Osaka Alkali Company, Osaka Bleaching Powder Company, Mokuzai Kanryn Kaisha, Japan Paint Manufacturing Company. Kobayashi-Shoten.

Among the chemicals manufactured by the above concerns are acetanilid, acetylsalicylic acid, ammonium sulphate, aniline oil, aniline salts, antipyrene, alum chromate, acetic acid, acetone, ammonia waters, bismuth subnitrate, barium compounds, bleaching powder, benzol, blue vitriol, calcium carbide, calcium acetate, caffeine, carbon bisulphide cresin, citric acid, carbolic acid, ether, formaldehyde, glycerin, hydrochloric acid, iodine ichthyol, iodoform, lactic acid, lead, white and red lead acetate, magnesium sulphate (epsom salt), magnesium carbonate, magnesia, light, menthol, nitric acid, naphthalene, protargol, red phosphorus, the potassiums, bromide, bichromate, chlorate, chloride iodide, nitrate, red and yellow prussiates, quinine, salicylic acid, cautic soda and the sodium salts, acetate, hydrochlorate, iodide, peroxide, sulphide, salicylate, soda ash, sulphuric acid, tannic acid, wood alcohol, zinc white.

Not all of these chemicals are made at the present time in sufficient quantity to export nor can all be made at a price to compete in this country with the domestic manufactured chloride, iodide, nitrate, red and yellow prussiates, quinine, not compete with the domestic, as the price is based on the cost of phenol, and phenol in Japan has not as yet reached the cost level of the American phenol. The production of bleach and caustic soda is still on a comparatively small scale and large quantities have to be imported from this country, but there are quite a number of the potassium salts, chlorate, prussiate, red and yellow, nitrate, etc., caffeine, cod liver oil and a few other technical and medicinal chemicals and products that are being offered in fairly large quantities.

DRUG AND CHEMICAL PRICES IN JAPAN

TOKYO, JAPAN, Dec. 24.—The Tokyo Gasworks are now producing dyes and chemicals by the distillation of coal-tar in its byproduct factory. Its Orange No. 2 which it produces to the extent of 3,000 lbs. a month, is thought to be equally as fine as the German product. The company's chemical industrial department has been extended and the company is now producing other dyes such as methyl violet, methyl blue, fast red and cotton red. The production will reach 3,000 lbs. a month for methyl blue and 2,000 lbs. a month for methyl violet, this special color or dye being imported from America in large quantities.

A decline in prices of disinfectants brought prices down generally for drugs and chemicals. Afterwards, guaiacol carbonate rose from Yen 30.00 to Yen 37.00 potass. Sulfoguaiacol from Y 20.00 to 26.00, Phenacetin from 33.00 to 40.00 Yen and morphine hydrochloride to 170.00 for the Winck firm's product. Believing that the war is not likely to end soon, holders are reluctant to sell, and goods are high.

The following table shows quotations which have fluctuated most severely:

	Before the War	Highest Spring 1916	Present
Carbolic Acid	Yen 0.23 lb.	Yen 8.00	Yen 2.50 lb.
Antifebrine	0.65 lb.	11.50	2.20 lb.
Bismuth Subnitrate ...	3.80 lb.	13.00	5.50 lb.
Salol	1.40 lb.	37.00	18.50 lb.
Bicarbonate Soda	4.50 cwt.	18.50 cwt.	9.50 cwt.
Formalin	0.35 lb.	1.30 lb.	0.55 lb.
Borax	13.00 cwt.	56.00 cwt.	30.00 cwt.

The chemical market is very brisk, as export transactions are fairly active. Saltpetre is quoted at Yen 170 and is likely to go still higher. Sulphuric acid is quoted at Yen 7.50 per case of 200 lbs. by the manufacturers, as it is in active demand, while the supplies are short. The price is expected to be much higher shortly.

GREAT BRITAIN'S OUTPUT OF CASTOR OIL

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—The Department of Commerce has received a report from Consul Hathaway of Hull, England, on the British production of vegetable oils, cake and meal. The consul says Hull is the only place in the United Kingdom where castor oil is made. The net imports in 1915 were 23,187 tons, of 2,240 pounds, against 40,876 tons in 1914.

The output of castor oil in 1915 was 9,970 tons compared with 17,577 in 1914. The average British production of vegetable oils for five years past was about 330,000 tons a year, and the average production of Hull about 145,000 tons yearly. The cake and meal produced from these vegetable substances during 1915 for the whole United Kingdom totalled 1,061,904 long tons and for Hull alone 502,774 tons.

The net imports for each year being taken as approximately the quantity of each oil-bearing material consumed, the production of oil has been ascertained by taking the percentage of oil usually recovered from each class of material. After careful consultation with experts, these percentages have been fixed on a very conservative basis, and the oil production thus obtained is probably under rather than over the actual yield, after allowing for various losses that can not be specifically stated. The percentages of oil yield taken are: For castor beans, 43 per cent; Egyptian cottonseed, 17 per cent; other cottonseed (chiefly Indian), 13 per cent; linseed, 32 per cent; rapeseed, 35 per cent; soya beans, 12½ per cent; other oil seeds lumped together (hemp seed and niger seed presumed to be the chief) 25 per cent; copra, 60 per cent; palm kernels, 45 per cent; "other sorts" (peanuts and shea nuts presumed to be the chief), 35 per cent; and "oil nuts and kernels," for the years when statistics do not show copra and palm kernels separately, 50 per cent.

A loss of 2½ per cent for moisture has been allowed in the case of sova beans, but for other materials the loss has been regarded as negligible and the yield of cake and meal as equal to the rest of the raw material. That is, if castor beans yield 43 per cent of oil, the yield of meal is estimated at 57 per cent. This is believed to be sufficiently accurate.

$700,000,000 CANDY SALES FOR 1917

C. L. Darling, secretary of the Western Candy and Confectionery Salesmen's Convention says that although the cost of manufacturing candy has increased because of the high cost of materials, advanced price of paper boxes, and the shortage in labor, yet they expect to sell $700,000,000 worth of candy in 1917.

HIGHER PRICE FOR ARSENIC DUE IN PART TO FOREIGN DEMAND

Manufacturers of Insecticides Using Large Quantities at This Season—Sources of Supply in the United States and Abroad

Arsenic, white, has made some rapid price advances in the last few weeks, jumping from 6 cents a pound around the first of December to its present quotation of 10 cents a pound, a rise equivalent to more than the before-the-war price of this article. To scarcity, accentuated by seasonable demand from manufacturers of insecticides, which includes paris green, lead arsenate, etc., is attributed this sudden rise in values. It was also stated that very little was to be had on spot even at the price mentioned, and difficulty would be experienced in replenishing supplies on account of congested freight conditions and the discrimination in favor of higher classes of freight.

A prominent dealer said that through the activities of foreign buyers, large amounts of arsenic were taken out of the market late in the fall of 1916 when prices were around 6 cents a pound. The export movement, he said, had practically ceased when prices reached the 9 cent level, but it had lasted long enough to denude the spot market, and that with the irregularity of arrivals of stocks from the interior it was impossible at times to assemble a car load on spot from all sources. Domestic production, he added, was inadequate to meet the demands formerly supplied by the foreign product, and that while there had been an increase in production since the war, it was in no way commensurate with the extra demands made upon the American producer.

Arsenic is the constituent of 130 or more minerals, but white arsenic is no longer obtained in this country as the primary product on account of the cheapness of the article when saved as a by-product at the smelters in the reduction of arsenic bearing ores. In Europe arsenic is obtained as a collateral product during the smelting of cobalt ores and from arsenopyrite or arsenical iron. The low cost at which the European arsenic can be transported to this country is the factor that has retarded domestic production. The producing centers of this country would be in the extreme west while the consuming section is in the east, and as carrying charges by water are much lower than by rail, European producers practically dominated this market.

Statistics on the annual domestic production of arsenic are not available for later than the year 1914. In that year, according to the report of the United States Geological Survey, the output was 4,670 short tons, nearly 49 per cent in excess of the largest previous annual output, that of 1912. Not all of the arsenic refined in 1914 was sold, for the market was unable to absorb both the domestic and the imported product, at that time. The arsenic resources of this country are many times greater than what is actually produced. It has been estimated that if available sources for the recovery of the arsenic were utilized, the quantity produced would amount to at least 25,000 tons annually.

The general trend of arsenic values for the year 1916 was upward. Opening with a quotation in January of 4¼ cents a pound, fractional advances were made, until 6¾ cents a pound was reached in May. During the summer values fluctuated between the latter price and 6¼ cents, but in October and November 6 cents was quoted. It was in these two months that buying for foreign accounts was most active, and with diminishing stocks prices rose to 7 cents in December. Large demands from domestic consumers continued the advance and the high prices now being paid for arsenic will probably be reflected in higher prices for all arsenical compounds.

MANCHURIA'S BEAN, CAKE AND OIL TRADE

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—The bean, cake and oil trade of Manchuria is the subject of a report to the Department of Commerce by Consul Williamson, located at Dairen, in Japanese leased territory. He says:

"The price of bean oil has been quite steadily maintained. Chinese sources have furnished a large number of orders, and reports from the American cotton crop also have been contributory. Direct shipments of oil to America began in the spring of 1916 and seemed to promise further shipments and a good demand from that market. The gradual development of the fatty acid and glycerin business here has also kept up the demand, while orders have been received from Holland and other European countries.

Local papers state that the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha has established a branch office at Seattle and is about to consign a record shipment of oil to that port, accompanying it with a sample shipment of cake.

"The water famine that occurs at Dairen every winter has been more severe this season than usual, the water being turned on for use only two hours per day, with greater curtailment in sight. This is expected to have an adverse effect upon the bean mills not provided with wells and may cause a further rise in prices.

"It is said that Pacific coast firms desiring to import their own oil find they can do business satisfactorily with Kobe dealers. The business policy of the Mitsui in shipping on consignment to its American branches, which then sell in small quantities, makes it difficult for American importers to get orders.

"The reason for the preference shown to Kobe is doubtless the fact that that port is a trade center where foreign orders do not set rumors going as they do here. That tends to keep prices steadier. The local authorities do all they can to regulate the bean, oil, and cake trade with licensed dealers, official exchange quotations, etc., but indications of large orders from foreign markets almost invariably cause a rise in prices which results in much secrecy on the part of buyers and exporters, who try to fill orders before the sellers get wind of the chance to force high prices. The element of speculation thus enters into prices and they are not always based on the true value of the goods."

COCOA IMPORTS NOW DOUBLE 1910 FIGURES

Total of 243,282,000 lbs. Reached in 1916—Producing Countries Now Ship Direct to America.

According to the Department of Commerce, a total of 243,232,000 pounds of crude cocoa were purchased abroad during the fiscal year 1916, which is 50,000,000 pounds more than was bought in 1915, and double the imports of 1910.

This is not to be accounted for by decreased imports of manufactured cocoa and chocolate, because we are buying such products in about the usual quantities. Nor is it because we are shipping abroad larger quantities of prepared cocoa and chocolate. It is due solely to a growing taste for chocolate and cocoa, especially the former.

A most pleasing feature of the growing trade is the fact that some of the producing countries are now shipping to the United States direct instead of through European middlemen. One instance in 1916 was a direct shipment of 25,000,000 pounds from British West Africa, imports from which country heretofore reached the United States via England. There were marked increases in shipments from Brazil, Portugal and French Africa, and a sharp decline in those from the United Kingdom.

METHOD OF RENDERING CELLULOID PLASTIC

A simple method of rendering celluloid plastic is described by G. S. Thompson, F. R. C. S. By this means the celluloid can be moulded into any shape for application in the tissues in certain parts of the body for different conditions. The celluloid is placed in ether solution, and in a few hours it swells slightly and becomes soft as jelly. It is then taken out of the solution, moulded into any desired shape, and set aside to dry. The celluloid regains its original thickness, and general physical appearance, but retains the new shape imposed upon it. As ether is one of the most powerful bactericides it will effectively sterilize the mould, and make it ready for insertion.

AMERICAN DRUGGISTS SYNDICATE HOLDS ANNUAL CONVENTION IN LONG ISLAND CITY

Justice Collins Explains Proposed Amendments to Narcotic Law as President Goddard Says 1916 was a Very Successful Year—Syndicate Finances

The eleventh annual meeting of the members of the American Druggists Syndicate opened in the A. D. S. display rooms, Borden avenue and Van Alst street on Monday. With sessions each day the convention will close Thursday night.

Monday's session brought more than 500 druggists into the display room on the seventh floor of the new A. D. S. building. Narcotics and the druggist's relation to the laws governing their sale were discussed at the opening of the convention but no action was taken. Justice C. F. Collins of the New York Court of Special Sessions, chairman of the State Judges Narcotic Committee, addressed the convention on the evil in New York City. He also explained the proposed new laws on the subject.

Justice Collins said that his committee had decided to have all prescriptions for narcotics made in triplicate by the physician. One of the copies was to be filed with the board of health, another with the physician and the third with the druggist. That would be the only radical change in the law, he said.

Dean W. C. Anderson of Brooklyn College of Pharmacy responded to Justice Collins' speech and said that the druggists were perfectly willing to accept such a law.

Charles H. Goddard, president of the A. D. S. then read his report. He showed that the new building in which the convention was being held was owned free and clear by the A. D. S. He also said that $300,000 had been distributed in dividends during the year. Mr. Goddard said in part:

"The year just closed has been in many respects the most successful one we have ever experienced. Our volume exceeds the best previous twelve months by approximately $1,000,000, and the encouraging feature of the analysis of that increase is that it is largely confined to our own manufactured products: further analyzing this sales increase, I find many members who took a lively interest in the organization have quadrupled their purchases during the last twelve months, while others who were just as fortunately situated have shown but slight increases, but altogether our sales showing is fairly satisfactory to me.

"The Syndicate has already returned to its stockholders nearly $2,000,000 in dividends within the past nine years, and those original patriots who invested $100 with me on my first call, have already got their money back with three or four hundred per cent added in direct returns, to say nothing of the benefit that the organization has been to them in a purchasing way, and there is not one single stockholder who has ever joined this organization in good faith who has ever lost one cent, and what is more, there never will be.

"The raising of approximately $4,000,000 to finance this undertaking by the sale and distribution of common stock among nearly 30,000 members and stockholders is an item that costs most corporations who do it through banking houses from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000 in commissions.

"Our research laboratory has done some excellent work during the last six months in the improvement of formulae and in the development of new processes. They have made two or three discoveries that should net us many thousands of dollars during this coming year.

"At a regular meeting of the board of directors held on Saturday last the regular 8 per cent dividend was declared to stockholders of record January 31, 1917, payable from the surplus earnings of the corporation as soon after February 10 as checks can be mailed."

Arthur Brisbane, editor of the N. Y. Evening Journal, followed Mr. Goddard. Mr. Brisbane made a brisk and humorous speech on a variety of subjects. He was heartily applauded. On Monday evening there was a dance.

On Tuesday Borough President Connolly of Queens made a speech and Henry C. Redfield's report on labor and commerce was read. Strong talks on drug store building and trade winners were then given. Wednesday was "shipping day" when the difficulties of getting suitable transportation were discussed by A. D. S. officials as well as the retailers themselves.

Secretary William C. Redfield, Department of Commerce, sent a report in which he said the United States had become one of the world's largest exporters of drugs and chemicals.

"As compared with the total exportation of $27,000,000 during the fiscal year 1913," said Mr. Redfield in his report, "we sold abroad in 1916 over $124,000,000 worth of drugs, dyes and chemicals."

Count von Bernstorff sent a message in which he expressed the belief that after the war the trade of Germany with the United States would be more extensive than ever before, which was interpreted by some of those present as indicating that Germany does not take seriously the permanency of the new American drug and chemical industries, once war is over, and Germany starts in manufacturing again.

In testifying before the Narcotic Committee of the New York legislature last week, Dr. William J. Schieffelin, and F. E. Holliday, secretary of the National Association of Wholesale Druggists, opposed the suggestion that all orders for narcotic drugs be made out in triplicate and that one of the orders be filed wth the Board of Health. They took the ground that the extra labor involved was unnecessary, as the information could be obtained at any time by an examination of the records kept by wholesalers. At the hearing in Brooklyn, Thomas James of Towns & James, said the most glaring defect in the Federal law was its failure to require a record of import and export shipments, thus permitting drugs to enter the country and find their way into illicit channels.

J. L. RIKER'S ESTATE $7,000,000

John Lawrence Riker, who founded the chemical firm of J. L. & D. S. Riker, and died at the age of 79 on July 6, 1909, left an estate of $6,665,929. The bulk of the estate at the date of Mr. Riker's death consisted of stocks and bonds valued at $5,648,701, which have increased greatly in value since. He had 1,869 shares of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, then appraised at $160,744, which are now worth about $200,000, while 2,332 shares of common stock, worth $275,241 in 1911, have now more than doubled in value. Increases in other securities make Mr. Riker's present estate considerably more than $7,000,000.

The will left the following sums to sons: John R., Jr., $723,938; Samuel R., Jr., $768,493, and Charles L. Riker, $785,-061. These bequests went to daughters: Margaret R. Haskell, $752,565; Lavinia R. Strong, $760,844; Margaret J. Riker, $793,418, and Martha R. Proctor, $775,540. Mr. Riker gave $5,000 each to his sons-in-law, J. Amory Haskell, James R. Strong, James H. Proctor, and Henry I. Riker. His daughters-in-law also got the same bequest.

Mr. Riker owned real estate worth $493,973, the most valuable parcel being 19 West Fifty-seventh street, appraised at $300,000. He had $286,048 in cash and paintings worth $38,700.

Mr. Riker's largest holdings of bonds were $560,000 du Pont Powder 5s, worth $650,451, and $170,000 du Pont 4½s, valued at $519,198.

The largest stock holdings, other than the du Pont shares, were:

Stock		Value.
3,126	New Jersey Zinc	$1,156,620
1,611	Consolidated Gas	223,929
150	Continental Fire Insurance	231,000
600	Fidelity & Casualty	270,000
837	Mohoning Gas	129,735
1,200	New York Tanning	120,000
825	New Haven Railroad	141,178
1,006	Panhandle Railroad	110,660
612	Second National Bank	229,500
2,213	United Shoe Machinery Co.	136,376

Mr. Riker's membership in the New York Coffee Exchange was valued at $1,521. One of the assets was 87,454 ounces of quinine sold for $9,206.

AMERICANS ENTER ADEN MARKET FOR FRANKINCENSE AND GUM MYRRH

Decreased Supply of Olibanum Advances Prices Sharply—Gum Myrrh Jumps from $11 per cwt. to $18—Market for Gum Arabic

By ADDISON E. SOUTHARD, U. S. Consul at Aden

ADEN, ARABIA, Dec. 20.—Shipments of gums and resins, drugs, dyestuffs, essential, non-essential vegetable oils, oil seeds of both classes and spices from Aden have, for the past five years, averaged about five per cent of the total exports.

Of these various groups the gums and resins lead in value and importance. As will be noted from the following figures Olibanum or Frankincense is the largest item. This fragrant, aromatic gum resin comes into Aden principally from British Somaliland and Independent Somali ports and the Arabian Province of the Yemen. The Somali gum is considered the best.

Local dealers state that the supplies of this gum in the Aden market have steadily decreased and that the prices have increased. This decreased supply is said to be caused by unsettled peace conditions in British Somaliland brought about by the Mad Mullah and the fact that there is developing the practice of selling and exporting the gum directly from the Somali ports. Prices have naturally been raised by the decreased supply but it is said that the increased demand from India and the opening of a market in America have largely influenced the price.

One American firm in Aden announces that it is now buying this gum for American markets and the representative of another American firm has announced his intention of entering the market as soon as he can perfect his connections in the United States, for the disposition of the product. Prices at present range from $3.50 to $7 per cwt. (112 lbs.) for the various grades with buyers for all that is offered. Prices are said to show a speculative tendency chiefly due to Indian merchants anticipating even a greater demand from India. The best customers for this gum are India, Egypt and Abyssinia where its greatest use is in religious ceremonies and for disinfection purposes. In normal times Austria, Germany and France buy considerable quantities of this gum.

The Aden markets for gum Arabic are supplied in the proportion of about two-thirds from Somali ports, principally the independent ones, and about one-third from the Arabian hinterland. The highest grades of this gum are used in candy and the lower grades in making mucilage. The present trade is inactive on account of both a decreased supply and higher prices which caused a falling demand. Supplies from Somaliland have been affected by the unsettled conditions in the British territory already referred to and by the direct marketing of the product at the places of origin.

The market for gum Arabic in Aden has also had the handicap of the belief of large purchasers in the so-called superiority of the Sudan gum. American importers are said to draw large supplies from the Sudan. Local dealers assert, however, that the Somali gum which arrives in Aden is equal to the Sudan gum in quality. The principal exports of gum Arabic from Aden have been to Great Britain, India and France. There is said to be little or no demand here from American buyers of gum Arabic. Present prices range from $3.50 to $6.50 per cwt. (112 lbs.) with an upward tendency, it is said, caused by recently initiated active buying on the part of a local exporter who is shipping it to France.

Gum Benjamin is of little commercial importance in Aden markets. The small quantities imported are mostly from the Straits Settlements and and the exports are to buyers in Cairo, Egypt.

At this time of all the gums and resins sold in the Aden markets gum myrrh is the most active. This gum is well known for its use as a basis for perfumery and for its medicinal properties. Aden imports this gum from Abyssinia and the Arabian hinterland, the former being considered the best. Substantial supplies of this as well as other gums are just beginning to arrive in the Aden market. The four winter months are considered the most active in the trade that being the time when the largest supplies arrive.

Local buyers inform the Consulate of an increased demand from America and the representative of one large firm states that his customers in America are competing and paying good prices for all that he is able to send. This firm has already this year shipped approximately thirty-five tons and expects to be able to ship about forty more tons. There is always a steady demand from Bombay for gum myrrh and this together with increased demands from America has brought the local buying price from $11 per cwt., (112 lbs.) for a good grade of the gum to $18 per cwt. There has been a tendency on the part of Indian buyers toward speculation and prices may go still higher. The supplies of gum myrrh from Abyssinia are not normal having been affected by unsettled conditions in that country and the Somali hinterland. The publications of the Aden Port Trust do not give separate statistics for gum myrrh but it is the opinion of local dealers that it will be one of the most important items in the Aden gum and resin trade this year.

The item of "others not listed" in the following table is composed largely of gum myrrh, gum Maite from Somali ports and quantities of the gums discussed above which it was not found practicable by the Aden Port Trust authortiies to classify under the proper heads.

Exports of Gums Less in 1916

The demand from Bombay greatly influences prices due to the fact that India is one of the largest purchasers of gums in the Aden market. Figures for the year 1915-1916 are not yet available but it is said that they will generally show a decrease export of gums and resins. The decrease is estimated at approximately 25 per cent.

	1913-1914 Cwts.		1914-1915 Cwts.	
Arabic	9,908	$65,367	6,366	$47,327
Benjamin	885	9,980	382	3,941
Olibanum or Frankincense	33,331	177,132	13,704	60,599
Resin	73	306	105	510
Others not listed		133,339		56,454
Totals	44,197	386,124	20,557	168,831

The principal firms buying and selling gums and resins are: Max Klein, Menahem Messa, M. A. Hassanali & Bros., Hajeebhoy Laljee, F. Livierate.

The principal firms buying and selling aloes, senna, and other vegetable medicines in Aden are: Dawood Barawi, Mesha Ahronee & Bros., Jaffer Ali Aman, Abdul Razak Abdul Kadir Mackawi.

The principal importers of Indigo for the active trade with Arabian ports and the Arabian hinterland are: Nooruddin Mohamedally, H. Adamally & Co., Abdoolally Mohamedally & Sons, Kayemally Nazerally.

LARGE PURCHASES OF CASSIA FOR THE U. S.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—American purchases of cassia from Hongkong are the subject of a report by Consul General Anderson to the Department of Commerce. He says:

"Exports of cassia in various forms from Hongkong to the United States continue on an unprecedented scale. The declared exports of cassia, broken, selected, and similar grades at this consulate general for the first nine months of this year were valued at $365,520 gold, as compared with $67,817 in the same period of 1915 and $91,315 in 1914; and exports of cassia oil were valued at $88,312, as compared with $37,250 in the first nine months of last year and $26,626 in 1914.

"Exports of the spice from Hongkong to the United States for the current year's period were valued at more than the total shipments in any previous year in the history of the trade, and at more than twice the total annual exports of the spice to the United States in any one of the previous four years. There was a large increase in the shipments of the spice to other parts of the world; exports to all countries, according to the best commercial information available, amounted to a total of 103,988 cases, as compared with 65,367 cases in the first nine months of last year.

"The apparently comparatively low stocks in the United States and the fear that freights and prices would rise have led to the unusual imports in this line. Low stocks in other parts of the world have accounted for much of the demand. Shipments to India have been unusually large."

MARKET FOR GLYCERIN IS ERRATIC; MANUFACTURERS DISAGREE ON PRICES

In Spite of Heavy Purchases by a Leading Powder Company, Quotations Fluctuate—Makers Able to Meet the Demand, Though Imports are Nil

The glycerin market has received several distinct shocks recently which are reflected in the quotations. No one will predict what may happen if peace rumors persist. In spite of the order for more than 4,000 tons of dynamite glycerin by a leading powder company, the market sagged, probably because President Wilson's peace note was under discussion. An order for 500 tons placed by a western maker (not a consumer) was filled at a lower price than the powder company paid. It failed to strengthen the market.

Kirk & Company offered glycerin at 50 cents a pound for chemically pure in drums and Procter & Gamble followed with a quotation of 52 cents. In spite of these cuts Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin announced 53 cents, and Marx & Rawolle also 53 cents, as the lowest price in drums and 54 cents in cans. Colgate & Co., continued to quote 54 cents per pound.

The loss of about 100 tons of glycerin on the *Georgic* and *Netherby Hall,* sunk by the German raider in the recent attacks was not considered of sufficient consequence to have any effect on the market. It was reported as probable that the glycerin was shipped to England in exchange for palm oil. By an arrangement with exporters Great Britain allows 500 tons of palm oil to be shipped in exchange for 10 per cent of glycerin, 50 tons, which is estimated to be the glycerin content of the oil. The restrictions on the exportation of glycerin still hold. It was thought before the war that imports were absolutely necessary to supply the enormous demand for glycerin in the United States. In 1913-14 (to June 30) the imports of crude glycerin were 18,802,385 pounds valued at more than $2,000,000. In 1915 the imports dropped to less than 12,000,000 pounds and in 1916 to about 5,000,000 pounds.

Domestic manufacturers met the demand which would seem to indicate a remarkable increase in exports of soap, for otherwise the glycerin would not be available. It would be no object to treat the fats for the glycerin unless the sales of soap increased, because the fatty acids which remain and are used for the manufacture of soap would accumulate so fast that they would soon outgrow the storage facilities of even the largest companies. Yet at some factories this very condition has been reached. Attracted by the high price of glycerin several makers allowed the fatty acids to become the by-products instead of the glycerin.

A recent purchase of 1500 tons of palm kernel oil in Great Britain is reported. To meet the British export regulations the purchaser was obliged to ship 150 tons of glycerin from this country. The report that an order for 1100 tons of dynamite glycerin for export to Italy had been placed was denied in the trade last week. It was said a letter of inquiry had been received early in December for such a shipment, but that nothing came of it. The market was alive with rumors. One story was to the effect that refiners were cornering the market in crude glycerin.

COST OF DRUGS IN GERMANY AND ENGLAND

In a recent issue of the *London Chemist and Druggist* is an article in reply to a statement in the British Medical Journal by Prof. H. Fuhner, director of the Pharmacological Institute of Konigsberg University, who said Germany was paying less for drugs than England. The *Chemist and Druggist* says:

"Naturally, the professor fastens upon a few glaring instances, like opium, quinine, salicylates and acetylsalicylic acid, but since the professor wrote, in April last, the prices of the above (with the exception of opium) have fallen consderably in this country; e. g., acetylsalicylic acid has declined more than one-half; it was 47s 6d in April and is now 21s per pound; while the salicylates, which were selling at 20s in April, are now selling at about 6s in London. Quinine in the same period has dropped from 3s 6d to 2s 6d per ounce and less. What the professor omits to mention is that Germany has been unable to obtain common drugs like aloes, senna, cascara sagrada and rhubarb for several months past, and other drugs have had to be used as substitutes, thanks to the blockade. Best white pepper has been selling in Germany at about 12s per pound, whereas in Mincing Lane 11½d to 1s per pound will buy the finest white Muntok.

IN THE CHEMICAL TRADE.

The American Electrochemical Society will hold a joint meeting, Jan. 26, with the American Institute of Mining Engineers. The meeting will consist of a symposium on electrical precipitation, also known as the "Cottrell process." On Feb. 9, the Electrochemical Society has arranged for a joint meeting with the Society of Chemical Industry and the American Chemical Society, the program of the evening being a symposium on porcelain manufacture in America. To both of these meetings the public is cordially invited. The meeting of Jan. 26 will be held at the Machinery Club, 50 Church street, and the meeting of Feb. 9 at the Chemists' Club, 50 East 41st street.

In view of the continued scarcity of muriate of potash, which keeps the market around a $475 to $500 per ton basis, the following advice from Hamburg, Germany, is of particular interest: "It was reported at the recent meeting of the Potash Syndicate that as a result of extraordinary efforts it had been possible for the syndicate works to deliver a quantity of pure potash greater by 230,000 tons in the first nine months of 1916, than in the correspondng period in 1915. The deliveries of potash amounted to 679,776 tons, against 903,988 tons in 1914. There is a great scarcity of nitrogenous and phosphoric fertilizers in Germany, so that the consumption of potassium salts is expected to be larger this year."

The Roseburgh Chemical Corporation of Syracuse, chemicals and products, has been incorporated under the laws of this State, with a capital stock of $50,000. Incorporators: J. E. Porter, T. Hiscock, R. M. Roseburgh, Syracuse.

Dr. Edgar Fahs Smith, provost of the University of Pennsylvania declared that Philadelphia was the leading city of the world in chemical research, at a meeting of the Engineers Club, New York. He referred to the achievements of Robert Hare who gave the world the limelight n 1821, and M. Carey Lee, a pioneer in photochemistry.

The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company said: "The past year, like its predecessors, has been replete with disappointments, surprises and profits. The demand for chemicals has been phenomenal from pretty nearly every source of consumption, and from every section of the country. Where the supply has been short, the pressure of buyers to secure more than their share has in many instances sent prices to fabulous heights. Such conditions account for exceptional profits, but give little real satisfaction. Taking everything into consideration, we believe we voice the general sentiment when we say 'Let us hope we can get back to normal conditions soon.'"

Alfred Chatterton, Director of Industries at Mysore, says the Mysore Government and possibly those of Madras and Coorg, intend eventually to distil the whole of the sandalwood produced in India in the country itself, and not to allow any wood to be exported. A small factory has been installed at Bangalore, near the Indian Institute of Science, and the experts of the Institute supply the technical assistance necessary for the working of the factory. The latter is able to produce 2,000 pounds of oil per month.

GATHERING KELP FOR MAKING POTASH

Vessels Equipped With Knives Used to Cut the Seaweed—Separating the Potassium Chloride From Salt.

There are three methods employed in the kelp industry in San Diego, where it has been developed to a greater state than elsewhere, says the *Los Angeles Times*. The first is that used by the Hercules Power Company, which has expended $2,000,000 in a great plant to extract potash for use in the manufacture of munitions by means of chemical solutions The second is that employed by the Swift Packing Company, by which the kelp is dried for fertilizer. The third method is the burning of the kelp to produce a kelp ash for fertilizer, which is handled through the San Diego Kelp Ash Company. The kelp is gathered and prepared by small independent companies, or individuals, who sell the ash to the distributing company as a farmer sells his grain.

Numerous secret processes effect the change of the seaweed into potash from the time it is gathered by the huge sea harvesters until scraped out of the last tanks. It is finely macerated on the harvester and then transported by the barges to the big wooden tanks to ferment for ten days. The coarse leaves are then screened off and the liquor is pumped into vats, where a solution is added. It is then boiled to kill the bacteria and run into large sediment vats to settle. From there the liquid goes through filter presses and the mud is left on the cloth of the press, while the liquor filters through on the same principle as that used by the housewife in making jelly. By means of multiple effect evaporators, the water is removed from the liquor without precipitating the salts. Then by means of evaporation again, in large vertical tanks with conical bottoms, the salts are precipitated from the liquor into the chambers below and scraped out with a hoe.

The potassium chloride is separated from the sodium chloride or common salt by crystallizing at first one temperature and then another. As the potassium chloride is more soluble in hot water than cold, and the sodium is equally soluble in cold or hot water, potassium chloride accumulates in the cool vat and sodium chloride in the hot one. After several processes of refining to get chemically pure potassium chloride the finished product is scraped out from the chambers below the evaporating tanks.

The sea harvester is merely a vessel with great knives that work like a mower in front of the boat.

The Aliceil, the huge harvester employed by the Swift company to cut the kelp for their plant, is one of the latest things in boat construction. The Aliceil has a capacity of 500 tons a day, though on account of rough seas the capacity is reduced to about 200 tons. It is about 150 feet long and thirty-eight feet wide, and the knives are secured to an endless chain. It cuts a swath of forty feet.

TRADE NOTES FROM ABROAD

Great Britain has undertaken to raise its own herbs for drugs. The plan has been made possible by the work of the National Herb Growing Association, which owed its origin last spring to a committee of ladies who were first concerned with the fact that there was likely to be a dearth of drugs in the hospitals if something was not done. Since the the association was formed a year ago it has built up a membership of over 2,000 and has formed numerous branches all over the kingdom for drying and collecting herbs. Practically the whole of the herbs used for drugs in that country are purchased by a few large firms of wholesale druggists, who in their turn supply the drugs to the chemists throughout the kingdom.

The Imperial Agricultural Bacteriologist, of India, says the output of saltpeter in India is limited at present not so much by the available supply of raw material, as by the number of workers. No special soil organisms appear to be associated with saltpeter deposits which are the result of the nitrification of organic matter accumulated in the neighborhood of human dwellings, the high concentrations of nitrate found in the soil in such sites being due to the upward movement of water carrying dissolved nitrates to the surface where they become concentrated by the intense evaporation going on during the dry months of the year.

Some time ago the Trade and Industry Committee of the Royal Colonial Institute, London, England, forwarded a resolution to the governments of the Dominions and the Colonies expressing the view that, in order to encourage the establishment of new industries in the British Empire the governments of the Empire should be urged to make it obligatory on all government departments, etc., to purchase Empire-made goods and to place all contracts with British firms. The committee has now received replies from the various governments all of whom, with certain reservations, are in favor of the resolution.

According to information received from Commercial Attache W. C. Downs, Rio de Janeiro, the Brazilian budget law for 1917, in effect January 1, provides for the payment of 55 per cent of the import duties on a gold basis, which will result in somewhat increasing the cost of goods to Brazilian importers. The amount of the increase in duty will vary in the case of different articles but will probably in no instance exceed 12 per cent of the former duties, taking the present value of the milreis (12 pence, $0.24) as the basis of calculation.

The exports of senna to the United States in 1913 were valued at $53,745 and in 1914, at $76,372. No later statistics are available because in 1915 a decree was passed by the Egyptian Government forbidding the export of senna from Egypt, except to the United Kingdom and France. This measure was taken, it is believed, owing to the fact that certain firms, other than British and French, obtained a corner in senna and thereby occasioned a serious demand for the chemical in these two countries.

Record shipments of wood oil were made from Hankow, China, to the United States in 1916. Consul General Cunningham reports that American purchases of wood oil increased from a value of $1,000,289 for the first nine months of 1915, to $3,213,788 for the corresponding period of 1916.

Secretary Lansing has received cable advices from Rome, Italy, that the time for the release of a large cargo of 4,800 packages of shellac by the Italian government had been extended from January 15 to February 15.

INDUSTRIAL AND FINANCIAL NOTES

Aetna Explosives Company passed the quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock.

The Dow Chemical Co. has declared an extra dividend of 5¾ on the common stock in addition to the quarterly dividend of 1¾%.

Interests identified with United States Industrial Alcohol Co. expect that when final figures of Cuba Distilling Co. are included in the parent company's results for 1916, the total will run close to $7,000,000, instead of between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000 as has been previously estimated. This would compare with total profits in 1915 of $3,987,574 and in 1914 of $233,264.

The arrival at New York of Johannes H. Gullak, head of the Technical Bureau of the Russian-American Conservation and Industrial Joint Stock Company of Moscow means new opportunities for foreign trade. Mr. Gullak says he is authorized to spend $30,000,000. The government supplies one-half of the amount and the company the remainder.

DRUG TRADE NOTES

The Hellenic Chemical & Color Company has moved its offices from 203 Broadway to its factory, 427 West 13th street, in order to concentrate its business.

David Kleckner formerly of Brooklyn has opened offices at 253 Pearl street. Mr. Kleckner's specialty is the importation of Spanish saffron.

During the nine months ended September 30, 1916, Japan exported drugs, chemicals, medicines, etc., to the value of 44,382,374 yen, against 23,187,005 yen and 17,449,637 yen for the corresponding periods of 1915 and 1914 respectively.

Walter Lingenfelder has sold his interest in the U. S. Chemical Products Co., of Philadelphia, to C. R. Daily and has resigned as secretary and director of the company. Mr. Lingenfelder was for nearly nine years, editor of the A. D. S. *Voice of the Retail Druggist.*

Exports of drugs and chemicals from the port of New York for the week ended Jan. 13, 1917, were valued at $1,256,290, compared with $746,734 for the corresponding week in 1916. Exports of dyestuffs for the same week in 1917 amounted to $203,987. Imports of drugs and chemicals for the week ended Jan. 5, 1917, were valued at $309,841, compared with $982,931 in 1916 over $2,000,000 in 1915 and $1,525,706 in 1914.

A sample of copra, representing an average grade of nut, made at Nassau by the Governor of the Bahama Islands, was examined chemicallv at Port Sunlight, England, not long ago and was found to contain, according to Sir William Lever, 68.75 per cent of oil, which was of a creamy white color. In the opinion of Sir William Lever, of Lever Bros., England, there will be "an ever-increasing demand for copra oil, and the West Indies would be on sure and safe ground in planting cocoanuts and making copra."

At a sitting of the Indian Industries Commission, held in Bombay on December 6, Sir Leonard Rogers, in his evidence, pointed out the necessity for an investigation of drugs grown in India, deplored the absence of any Chair of Pharmacology, and, in illustration of the need for a Food and Drugs Act, said that most of the drugs imported into India were absolute refuse. Commenting on this evidence, the "Times of India" says that "considering that one-half of the drugs in the British Pharmacopœia are indigenous to India and that most of the rest could be cultivated or exploited, there is clearly an opportunity for developing an industry that has been almost neglected, and the success of the quinine plantations at Darjeeling and in the Nilgiri Hills ought to offer encouragement to any who take up drug-culture on scientific lines. Chambers of Commerce have repeatedly emphasized the need for a Food and Drugs Act, and the Government Chemical Analyst, Bombay, reported two years ago that of seventy-eight samples of drugs examined, no less than sixty-five were adulterated or unfit for consumption."

CHICAGO COMPLAINS OF TRANSPORTATION

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 24.—When it takes ten days for a consignment of goods to reach a Chicago wholesale druggist from Cincinnati, traffic conditions are poor. Such things have been happening here during this and last week, and local wholesale druggists don't like the way their shipments are handled. While business has continued to be up to capacity, the chief drawback has been the delays in the delivery of goods. They say the railroads give the preference to carload lots and handle smaller shipments pretty much as they please, even after they arrive at the terminals.

Another cause of complaint is that when large orders for goods are placed they are delivered only in small quantities at different times, while thousands of tons of the same articles are being exported to foreign countries. Borax is something for which there is a demand very much in excess of the supply at present. Leading houses say it is almost off the market. Castor oil also is scarce. One large local firm recently ordered five tons, but could get only 200 or 300 pounds at a time.

DISTILLERIES MAKING ALCOHOL

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 24.—Manufacturers of whisky at Peoria, Ill., are adjusting their plants to the manufacture of alcohol, which has advanced considerably in price, owing to the demand for it by manufacturers of high explosives.

R. H. Van Schaack, president of Peter Van Schaack & Sons, says he is of the opinion that owing to the high cost of gasoline, ethyl alcohol, in conjunction with benzol, will be extensively used as a motive power in engines of all kinds, after the war. Ethyl alcohol and benzol are too expensive at the present time.

CHEMICAL PLANS OF THE DU PONT COMPANY

In an announcement to the stockholders of Harrison Brothers & Co., Inc., concerning the offer of $5,700,000 for the company's plants, made by E. D. du Pont de Nemours & Co., President Hubbard says:

"The offer has been submitted to your board of directors, which has carefully considered the same and which recommends that it be accepted by the stockholders. Under this offer, if it is approved by the stockholders, the du Pont Company will pay us the sum of $5,700,000 in cash and will assume all of the outstanding indebtedness and obligations of the company.

"This will provide sufficient funds to pay to the preferred stockholders par and accrued dividends and to the common stockholders about $200 per share after payment of the commissions and legal and other expenses incurred in the carrying out of the negotiations and the liquidations of the company."

Though official statements are lacking, it is felt that the du Pont proposal indicates a chemical development much wider than improvements or extensions of powder making, and one intended to be part of American industrial life after the war. It is thought that the proposed purchase of the Harrison works is in line with the general idea of making the du Pont properties a self-contained chemical organization.

At present the du Ponts, who are large users of coal tar crudes, acids and heavy alkalis, are dependent in large measure upon outside concerns for these products. The Harrison properties, though producing white lead, lithopone, varnishes and paints, are large producers of muriatic and sulphuric acids. These acids are essentials in the manufacture of explosives and of those cousins of explosives —coal tar dyes and drugs. They are also of use in the manufacture of celluloid glazes and varnishes, an industry closely allied to guncotton manufacture and one in which the du Ponts are now engaged.

GERMAN IMPORT AND EXPORT NOTICES

New decrees have been issued with regard to the exportation of various products from Germany. According to a decree of the Imperial Chancellor (December 6, 1916), the exportation of the following articles is prohibited: Raw materials of a mineral and fossil nature (except gypsum), crude chalk in any form, natural well-salts, kieselguhr and similar products, mineral oils, prepared wax, solidified fatty acids, paraffin and other substances used for the manufacture of candles, candles, wax products, soaps, and all products and articles in the manufacture of which fixed oils, fats, or waxes have been used; all chemical and pharmaceutical products, dyes, colours, and paints. The exportation of chemical and pharmaceutical products was already prohibited from September 1915 but lengthy lists of exceptions had been made. From now on no exceptions whatever will be made. According to another decree of the Imperial Chancellor, the transit through Germany of fresh or dried preserved calves' stomachs and of rennet is prohibited.

PLAN TO AMEND U. S. PATENT LAWS IN AID OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Indorsement of Paige Bill to Limit Patent to the Process of Manufacture Is Urged Upon American Pharmaceutical and Chemical Associations

The American Chemical Society and the American Pharmaceutical Association have under consideration a plan to aid in upbuilding the American chemical industry by means of amendments to the United States patent laws, especially those affecting dyestuffs and medicinal chemicals. The Philadelphia branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association held a meeting last week at which the proposition was discussed to limit a patent to the process of manufacture and not to allow a patent for the product itself. There would also be a provision that the patentee must manufacture his product in this country within two years.

The existing law gives a patent on product as well as on process, so that the inventor of a drug has the exclusive right to sell that drug no matter if a new and better process for its manufacture is discovered.

Dr. F. E. Stewart, chairman of the patent and trademark committee of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and Joseph W. England, secretary of the Philadelphia Drug Exchange, discussed existing patent laws and the needful changes to make American manufacturers and public independent of European monopoly. The gist of both speeches was that allowing patents on products formed the basis of monopoly, and both men urged the adoption of laws similar to those of Germany and other European countries, where processes are patented while products are not.

By unanimous vote it was agreed to indorse the provision of the Paige bill, now before Congress, limiting patents to processes only, to extend the provisions of the Paige bill to include all technical chemicals and food compounds, to ask that the manufacture of articles patented in this country be limited to this country save so far as reciprocity agreements with other nations may supersede such arrangement, and to ask that the plain statement be written into the patent, trade-mark and copyright laws that generic titles of medicines are not subject to patent or copyright.

On motion of Dr. Charles H. LaWall, the president of the branch, Professor J. W. Sturmer was authorized to appoint a committee of three to confer with the American Chemical Society with a view of interesting chemists and other business men in the subject of patent law revision. Dr. Stewart and Mr. England, under the motion, are members of the committee. The third will be named shortly, when the formal invitation for co-operation will be made to the chemical society.

PERKIN MEDAL AWARDED TO DR. TWITCHELL

The award of the Perkin medal to Dr. Ernst Twitchell in recognition of his process applied in soap making drew a large audience to the Chemists' Club, 50 East 41st street, on Friday evening, January 19. The Society of Chemical Industry established the custom in 1906, following a visit to this country of Sir William Henry Perkin. The medal is awarded each year to some one in the United States who has accomplished a noteworthy achievement for the benefit of industrial chemistry.

Jerome Alexander, chairman of the section, presided and after outlining the history of the medal introduced Professor C. F. Chandler, who made the award. Mr. Alexander pointed to the achievements of this country in new inventions during the last fifty years, many of the most important being chemical inventions. Dr. Chandler then presented the medal, commenting upon its significance and upon the development of the chemical industries, and Dr. Twitchell responded with a brief address of acknowledgement.

A. C. Langmuir explained the relations of the Twitchell process to the glycerin trade, calling attention to the economies in time and money which had been accomplished in obtaining free fatty acids. He placed particular emphasis upon the simplicity of the process.

"The Twitchell Process in the Soap and Candle Industry" was discussed by Martin H. Ittner.

Those to whom the medal has been awarded include J. B. F. Herreshoff, Arno Behr, E. G. Acheson, C. M. Hall, Herman French, J. Gayley, J. W. Hyatt, Edward Weston and L. H. Baekeland.

WOOD ALCOHOL MAKES A SPURT

Prices Up 10 Cents a Gallon on Demand For Making Methyl Colors and Formaldehyde

Wood alcohol has been advanced 10 cents a gallon to $1.05@$1.10. An increased demand came in contact with a curtailment in production with the inevitable result—higher prices. The cost of production has risen because of lack of labor. Higher wages offered by the munitions plants have enticed the workmen from this trade as from many others. There is a curtailment, perhaps only temporarily but which may last for some months, in the output of crude wood alcohol.

The manufacturers are also experiencing difficulties in shipping their product. The car shortage is acute in Pennsylvania and Michigan where the crude wood alcohol is made by the destructive distillation of wood, and at other points where wood alcohol is prepared for the manufacturers of colors.

There has been an unusual demand for wood alcohol from the dyestuffs industry. It is needed in the manufacture of methyl colors, particularly in making the greens, purples and blues. Wood alcohol is the basis for formaldehyde, the disinfectant popular with boards of health and used in great quantities at the present time in battlefield hospitals. So here again higher prices are traced to the war demand. The formaldehyde is made by burning wood alcohol in an insufficiency of air. In practice it is obtained by passing the vapor of methyl alcohol over heated platinized asbestos.

When the war ends and the munition plants release the employees attracted from other trades and the hospital doors are closed, thereby reducing the demand for formaldehyde, the price of wood alcohol may be lowered. Meantime, however, the dyestuffs and color industry may outgrow its swaddling clothes and consume so much wood alcohol that the demand will be just as insistent.

TARE ON VEGETABLE OILS FIXED

The Arbitration Committee of the New York Produce Exchange, has given a decision interpreting the meaning of the contract terms under which vegetable oils are sold for importation. A dispute over a soya bean oil transaction brought the matter before the committee. According to the decision the oil is sold as of actual landed gross weight, certified to by sworn weighmaster's statement here, less invoice marked tare on the barrels.

In the case submitted to arbitration the buyer claimed that on stripping the barrels containing his purchase he found a soakage of from four to eight pounds. The Arbitration Committee took the ground that the goods were sold specifically for invoice tare marked on the barrels, and that if new barrels were used it was quite likely that the fresh wood would absorb the amount of oil alleged by the buyer. The committee's report stated that actual tare would always be greater than allowed on the invoice in the the case of any vegetable oil, palm oil, palm kernel oil, cocoanut oil or soya bean oil.

Hamburg mail advices state that ammonium chloride is wanted in large quantities for technical purposes, and makers have a difficulty in meeting the demand for army purposes. C. p. crystals are almost unobtainable, and 125 to 140 marks per 100 kilos is asked.

Late advices from Sicily state that the very light new production of orange oil and the almost entire absence of any carryover make that market sensitive to the slightest demand.

Drug & Chemical Markets

ARSENIC HIGHER ON LONDON MARKET

Star Aniseed Oil, Palm Oil and Phenacetin Easier—Makers Refuse to Book Orders for Morphine—Norwegian Codliver Oil Firmly Held

(Special Cable to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The improvement in the drug and chemical markets which was noted last week is slow in developing trade, many lines being still stagnant. Higher prices are quoted for arsenic, barbitone, cascara, cocaine, phenazone, and shellac.

The market is easier in star aniseed oil, palm oil and phenacetin.

Chloral hydrate is lower.

Morphine is scarce and higher and manufacturers are not booking orders for future delivery.

Norwegian codliver oil is firmly held and none is being offered on the London market.

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

Advanced

Alcohol, Wood
Arnica Flowers
Carnauba Wax
Codeine
Cream of Tartar, Second Hands
Gentian Root
Glycerin, Crude
Haarlem Oil
Mastic Gum
Menthol Second Hands
Morphine
Oil of Cubebs
Oil of Sandalwood, East Indian
Pine Bark, White
Potassium Permanganate
Saffron, Valencia
Sarsaparilla Root, Mexican
Senega Root, Northern, Southern
Thymol
Turpentine, Venice
Vanilla Beans, Tahiti

Declined

Acetanilid, Second Hands
Acid Oxalic
Bismuth Subgallate
Cocoa Butter, Bulk
Creosote, Beechwood
Glycerin, Refined, Cans
Japan Wax
Oil of Orange, West Indian
Saffron, American

A rise in codein and morphine prices was announced by makers, based on the uncertainty of the supply of the crude material. Manufacturers continue to refuse to book orders for forward shipment. Second hands raised quotations on menthol in sympathy with higher prices abroad. Botanical drugs of various descriptions scored gains, based on a stringency of supplies and crop reports. Noted advances have been established on arnica flowers, also gentian, Mexican sarsaparilla and senega roots, white pine bark and Tahiti vanilla beans.

Wood alcohol prices are materially higher, due to active demand and scant stocks.

Acetanilid, subgallate of bismuth, cocoa butter, refined glycerine, C. P. in cans and oxalic acid are lower.

The situation in regard to imported crude drugs is uncertain. Ocean freight rates and war risk rates are higher and supplies here are scant.

Acetanilid—Lack of demand, resulted in a further depression on prices and keener selling, by second hands. Offerings were made down to 43 @ 44c a pound, which led to some sales, but the general asking range of prices was 46 @ 47c a pound.

Acetphenetidin—Prices are lower owing to a further increase in the production and a moderate demand. Holders in many quarters display an inclination to realize. Offerings have been lowered to $18 @ $19 a pound.

Acid, Oxalic—Prices scored a further decline under a renewal of keen selling stimulated by larger production and no improvement in buying inquiries. Sellers lowered quotations to 43 @ 45c a pound on spot lots for immediate delivery.

Alcohol—Prices of wood alcohol advanced, under active demand and large inroads in the spot supply. In most quarters, distributors advanced quotations to $1.02½ @ $1.05 a gallon, as to quantity ordered.

Arsenic—The spot market for powdered white arsenic is stronger under active demand and a marked curtailment of stocks. Sellers are quoting up to 10c a pound, but offerings at 9c a pound are still available.

Arnica Flowers—A further shrinkage of supplies made the spot market firmer. Quotations were advanced to $1.10 @ $1.20 a pound and in many quarters sellers refused to shade the quoted inside range of values.

Carnauba Wax—Advancing primary markets and a good demand, imparted a firmer sentiment among holders here. Quotations closed strong and higher on the basis 48 @ 48½c a pound for spot lots of No. 1.

Castor Oil—The spot market is firmer. In some quarters dealers have raised prices to 19 @ 20c.

Codeine—The strength of the market for opium, caused a rise in prices in bulk. Manufacturers are quoting $9.30 an ounce and refuse to enter orders or contracts for forward delivery. Above price is for lots not under 25 ounces, in one delivery.

Cream of Tartar—A firmer sentiment among second holders is apparent, due to a larger demand. Prices closed stronger and 40 @ 41c a pound is named.

Cascara Bark—The market is firmer, owing to a larger demand and fair buying for domestic account, while advices from primary markets note rising values owing to small stocks there. Spot lots here are being offered sparingly at 10 @ 11½c a pound.

Glycerin—Keen competition led to price reductions by western refiners on chemically pure supplies in cans to 52c a pound. Some leading refiners hold to 53c a pound for chemically pure in cans. Crude glycerin was advanced to 41 @ 41½c a pound for saponified and to 37 @ 37½c a pound for soap lye on the spot.

Haarlem Oil—Absence of arrivals from abroad and firmer primary markets, resulted in higher spot values here. Importers advanced quotations to $3.40 @ $3.50 per gross, on spot lots.

Mastic Gum—More favorable reports from primary sources, higher freight rates and delay in shipping facilities led to higher prices, ranging from 40 @ 42c a pound.

Menthol—Second hands are firmer in their views on prices due to a stronger primary market and increased sales at $3.35 @ $3.50 duty paid. Second hands are naming from $3.30 @ $3.40 a pound, while some are asking $3.50 a pound.

Morphine—The strong market for the crude material and the uncertainty surrounding future supplies, resulted in a marked rise of 40c an ounce. Manufacturers are quoting on the basis of $7.80 an ounce, and they are not booking orders for future shipment. Above price is for lots not below 25 ounces, in one delivery.

Oil of Orange—Increased arrivals and slightly lower primary markets led to lower prices for West Indian supplies. Leading importers quote $2.20 @ $2.35 a pound.

Oil of Sandalwood—Owing to the scant supply of East Indian oil and an upward trend of the primary market, prices on spot lots scored another advance. Offerings have been raised to $10.75 @ $10.90 a pound.

Opium—The spot market remains quiet and sales booked for domestic account were light. The bulk of business comprised supplies for export. Importers continue to quote former prices at $14.50 for Turkish druggists and $15.00 a pound for powdered and granular.

Pine Bark—Supplies of white are becoming scarce and as the demand continued to mprove, prices closed stronger showing a fair gain. Sellers are asking higher values, ranging from 6½ to 7c a pound.

Potassium Permanganate—Prices scored an important rise, under moderate stocks and increased cost of production. In most quarters sellers quote $3.50 @ $4 a pound.

Sarsaparilla Root—A further decrease in the spot supply of Mexican root, forced values to a higher level. Sellers advanced quotations to 14 @ 15c a pound.

Vanilla Beans—The market for Mexican beans is stronger, based on scant supplies here and a material reduction in crop estimates. Prices are nominally $1.60 @ $1.75 a pound.

SUGGESTS AMERICAN BOARD TO PASS ON OILS AND FATS

Proposals to establish official standards for certain commodities in American trade and to bring the technically trained experts of this country into closer touch and sympathy with commercial interests at large have been laid before the Philadelphia section of the American Chemical Society, and they are expected to come up for further consideration at the next meeting of the section.

The idea was presented to the section by Dr. Jeffrey Stewart, of the India Refining Company, in the form of a proposition to establish a central board for determining the standards of oils and fats this board to act as arbitrators in case of difference between buyer and seller. The plan, of course, is hardly more than a suggestion at this time, but sentiment among the chemists of the Philadelphia section seems to be favorable.

As matters now stand, all arbitration in questions involving standards of oils and fats centers in London, where the London Oil and Tallow Association board passes upon disputed points. This board has established standards which are accepted virtually everywhere, and the large American trade in fats may be said, in a sense, to be dependent on decisions handed down by the British board. The inconvenience of this arrangement has been advanced as one argument for establishing a board of chemicals on this side of the water.

It has been pointed out that a recent case involved a shipment of oil from Pernambuco to the United States. The whole transaction was on this side of the Atlantic and the bill of goods was probably made on the dollar exchange basis. A question as to quality arose, and the whole matter, American exclusively, was carried to London for adjustment by the oil and tallow association there.

The American Chemical Society is said to be the most powerful body of chemists in the world, and its membership includes scores of men who are more than competent to pass upon any question involving fats of any description. The idea is to form a central arbitration board of such men, with the prestige of the American Chemical Society behind them. It is expected that commercial interests, in this city and without, will look with favor on the idea, particularly as the field of chemically treated vegetable fats is constantly widening in the food markets of this country.

DYESTUFFS AND ACCESSORIES

British consular advices report the recent discovery at Mayaguez of a new source of natural dye in a native grown root known as "genibrillo," or sweet ginger. It is the root of a plant which grows wild in the mountainous part of Porto Rico, especially in damp places and along the banks of smalll rivers and streams. Several sample parcels have been sent to the United States, but no definite information has yet been received as to the true value of the color extracted from the root. The price at which the product is being bought at Mayaguez from the farmer is $1 per 100 pounds.

The capital of the new dyestuffs company organized in Paris, called the "Compagnie Nationale de Matieres Colorantes et de Produits Chimiques," with offices at 134 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris, is fixed at 40,000,000 francs ($7,720,000) in shares of 500 francs ($96.50) each, of which 60,000 shares are offered for public subscription. The other 20,000 shares have been taken up by the promoters, among whom are to be found the leading textile manufacturers, chemical producers, and the head of the firm the Blanchisserie de Thaon, which, prior to the war held a practical monopoly in the French finishing trade for textiles of wool and cotton.

The growth of the dyestuff companies in Japan has caused an oversupply of certain dyes in the local market. When the war started the local dyers suffered, but the establishment of many companies and the large increase in output flooded the market and a petition has been presented to the Government to cancel the ban on exports. The Government is considering the matter in relation to aniline salts. Black dyes and sulphuric dyes are also tending to be overstocked, and these, too, probably will seek an outlet. The chief markets for these articles are Russia, Straits Settlements, and China.

GREAT BRITAIN FURTHER RESTRICTS EXPORTS

The American Consul General at London cables under date of January 20th that the following chemicals are under prohibition of exportation:

Sulphate of ammonia, prohibited to all destinations; ammonia and its salts, whether simple or compound (except ammonium nitrate, perchlorate, sulphate and sulphocyanide) to all non-British destinations.

These items replace the former heading "ammonia and its salts, whether simple or compound (except ammonium nitrate, perchlorate and sulphocyanide)," which products were under prohibition to all non-British destinations.

The United States Consul General at London cables that the proclamation of May 10 prohibiting exports from the United Kingdom has been further amended. Alcohol, methylic and its esters; amyl acetate and other amyl esters are prohibited to all destinations. Barium sulphate is prohibited tc any destination other than British possessions and protectorates. Bone black to countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas other than France, Russia, Italy, Spain and Portugal.

London mail advices state that Orders in Council have made the following additions to the list of articles to be treated as absolute contraband of war: Oxalic acid and oxalates; formic acid and formates; phenates; metallic sulphites and thiosulphates; soda lime, and bleaching powder; platinum, osmium, ruthenium, rhodium, palladium, iridium, and the alloys and ocmpounds of these metals; strontium salts and compounds thereof; sulphate of barium (barytes); bone black.

The following amendments have been made in schedule I of the proclamation of October 14, 1915: For item 8, "ethyl alcchol, methyl alcohol," there shall be substituted "alcohols, including fusel oil and wood spirit, and their derivatives and preparations." For item 35, "aluminum, alumina and salts of aluminum," there shall be substituted "aluminum and its alloys, alumina and salts of aluminum.' For item 41, "wolframite, scheelite," there shall be substituted "tungsten ores."

BRITISH CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS UNITE

British chemical manufacturers have formed a limited liability company known as the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers. Among its purposes will be the placing before the Government, Government officials and others, either in the British dominious or elsewhere, the views of members of the association and others upon matters affecting the chemical industries; the development of technical organization; promotion of industrial research, industrial efficiency, and the advancement of applied industry. There are to be "group" committees, each consisting of not less than three members, representing the various lines of manufacture.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

23491.*—A firm in Denmark is in the market for machines for making medicinal tablets. It also desires to entertain an agency proposition. Quotations should be made f. o. b. American port. Payment will be made on receipt of goods. Correspondence may be in English. Reference.

23494.—A man in Argentina desires to secure an agency for the sale of chemical products. Correspondence should be in Spanish. References.

Charles Marchand, a prominent chemist, died at his home at Sea Gate, L. I., on January 16. He was instrumental in introducing hydrogen peroxide for commercial and medicinal uses.

The Merrimac Chemical Company of Boston has taken over the plant and staff of the Cochrane Chemical Company and the business will continue wthout interrupton.

The National Carbon Company, Inc., of Queens, manufacturers of carbon, etc., has been formed under the laws of this State, with a capital stock of $1,000,000.

Heavy Chemical Markets

FREQUENT FLUCTUATIONS IN CHEMICALS

Resale Offers Quickly Absorbed and Prices React—Shipping Space for Export Very Difficult to Obtain —Minor Items Lower.

Surface conditions of the chemical market were still in a disturbed state and prices were subjected to considerable fluctuation. In nearly all items sales were recorded at under recognized market quotations though it cannot be said that any net losses in values were sustained. Most of the reduced offers seem to meet with a ready sale and with their absorption the prices quickly rebound to their former level. In some of the minor items there is a tendency to lower levels induced by a state of competition in which manufacturers themselves are more or less participants. As usual the interest of the market centers around activities of the heavy alkalies.

Domestic consumers to an extent, have been covered by advantageous contracts, but the demand is still sufficiently large to keep spot prices at comparatively high levels, regardless of peace talk and the increasing number of resale orders due to the inability to secure shipping space. It is a peculiar fact that an order of any magnitude can rarely be filled in its entirety from such offerings. As an instance, a resale of bleach in export drums was said to have been made at 5½c a pound yet the major portion of a large order was said to have been filled by a manufacturer at 6½c a pound. Similar instances can be cited in a number of items, but there are a sufficient number of these resale orders to keep the spot market in an unsettled condition. That their effects are not more lasting and pronounced is attributable apparently to the fundamental strength of the market. Fluctuations in some of the principal items are detailed below:

Acid Acetic—The stringent conditions in the supply of the lower grades of acetic acid are not so acute as has been the case for some weeks, and while quotations have not materially changed, prices are a bit easier. In the case of the 80 per cent and in the glacial large export business is still holding prices firm, and as high as 30c a pound is asked for the latter on foreign account. Quotations for the 28 per cent on spot are 4½c a pound, for 56 per cent 9c a pound, 70 per cent 11¼c a pound and glacial 20c a pound.

Acid Muriatic—An increase in demand was noted for muriatic acid, and while former spot quotations were continued, some manufacturers increased contract prices to $1.05@$1.10 per cwt. in carboys f.o.b works for 18 and 20 degree. On spot, prices ranged from 1⅜c a pound for the 18 degree to 2c@2⅛c a pound for the 22 degrees.

Acid Nitric—The movement in nitric acid was in fairly good quantity and prices were continued on a basis of 6c a pound for the 42 degree.

Acid Sulphuric—Practically the same quotations on sulphuric acid were in effect as obtained last week, the 66 degree brimstone was quoted at $26@$28 a ton and the pyrites at $23@$24 a ton. Exports for November amounted to 2,975,602 pounds valued at $34,230 as against 2,506,709 pounds with a value of $43,863 in November 1915. The exports for eleven months ending November 30th compare as follows:

Year	Pounds	Value
1914	9,009,467	$90,827
1915	74,531,301	916,554
1916	60,361,638	1,749,680

Alum—Potassium and ammonium alums are fairly steady, but the chrome alum and alummium sulphate are a little easier. The alummium sulphate was quoted at 2c@2½c a pound for the low grade and 3c@3½c a pound for the iron free though slight concessions were made in some quarters. Chrome alum was offered at 20c a pound, ammonium alum was based on 4c a pound for the lump and potassium on 6½c a pound for the lump, with 6c a pound asked by second hands for the latter.

Bleaching Powder—With the exception of odd lots of bleach in export drums offered at a sacrifice, prices as a rule were firm. The range was from 4¼c a pound in domestic containers to 6c@6¼c a pound in exports drums. While the exportation of bleach is not itemized in the Monthly Summary, the amount of the exports, contrary to normal conditions, far exceed the imports. In November imports amounted to only 100 pounds and were given a value of $6 while in November 1915, 167,683 pounds were imported valued at $4,231. A comparison of the imports for eleven months ending November 30th follow:

Year	Pounds	Value
1914	33,062,981	$318,142
1915	7,246,759	93,259
1916	1,605,036	52,628

Copper Sulphate—Manufacturers have made no changes in copper sulphate quotations and are asking 14c a pound for the 98@99 per cent large crystals. Second hands were quoting the same as low as 12¼c a pound. For the 95 per cent around 11¼c a pound was asked on spot. Exports for November amounted to 1,869,814 pounds valued at $788,471 as compared to 141,806 pounds valued at $9,229 in November 1915: for eleven months ending November 30th, exports compare as follows:

Year	Pounds	Value
1914	7,312,088	$354,671
1915	10,427,917	468,338
1916	18,013,246	2,654,142

Potash Caustic—Spot stocks continue scarce and quotations as a rule were for forward shipment. Prices ranged from 85 to 90c a pound for the 88-92 per cent and 67c@70c for the 70-75 per cent.

Potassium Chlorate—No great amount of spot was available. The prices remained about the same as in the preceding weeks. Offers were said to have been had as low as 63c a pound from second hands though 65c was generally quoted. Manufacturers asking 70c a pound on contract.

Saltpetre—Manufacturers continue their quotations at a range of 31c a pound for the granular to 35c a pound for the crystals. Imports of the crude saltpetre show a very material increase. Nothing was imported in November a year ago but in November last imports amounted to 667,980 pounds valued at $98,176. For eleven months ending November 30th, the imports compare as follows:

Year	Pounds	Value
1914	2,229,956	$74,743
1915	16,855	400
1916	10,925,096	1,429,877

Soda Ash—Second hand quotations on soda ash for the week fluctuated around $2.85 per cwt. for the 58 per cent light, with some sales reported at $2.80 and offers for delivery over the next three months at $2.75. In some hands $2.90 and $2.95 is asked for prompt or nearby shipment. Manufacturers' quotations are nominal.

Soda Bichromate—The demand for the bichromate has been good and the low priced goods have mostly been absorbed. Sales were reported at 16½@17c a pound during the week, but at the close 18c seemed to be the low price with some holding at 19c a pound.

Soda Caustic—Offerings of caustic soda on spot are meeting with ready sales and while as low as $4.10 per cwt. for the 76 p. c. was said to have been done, quotations, generally, were around $4.20@$4.25. Manufacturers with spot available were asking 4½c a pound.

Sodium Prussiate—Manufacturers' quotations were given as 33c@35c a pound according to make. In second hands 30c was frequently quoted.

Sodium Prussiate—Manufacturers' quotations were scarce and prices are holding around $2.10@$2.20 a pound. February delivery was offered at $1.60 a pound. For the sodium cyanide $1.65@$1.75 was asked on spot.

Color & Dyestuff Markets

NATURAL DYESTUFFS GROWING SCARCE

Sumac, Myrobolans, Gambler and Divi Divi Tending Higher—Demand for Coal-Tar Colors Continues Brisk—Prices Easier for Domestic Extracts

Natural dyestuffs are moving in moderate quantities, with imported products as a rule in scant supplies and vieing with last winter's prices in the establishment of new high record values. Sumac, myrobalans, gambier, didi-divi, etc., are high and tending higher and there are no prospects of relief until the problem of transportation is solved. With logwood extracts, still the most widely used of the natural dyestuffs, the high prices of last winter are but a memory. Prices are scarcely one-fifth of what they were a year ago and in none too firm a position from the seller's standpoint. Increased production and sharp competition together with the decrease in demand are mainly responsible for the present situation. The same causes are responsible for the easier position of most of the other extracts of domestic manufacture.

The demand for coal-tar colors is good and domestic manufacturers and importers are busy supplying the trade. The outlook for more favorable prices to the buyer is promising as the lower values of crude materials permit of reductions in the prices of intermediates. The prices of the latter are still further affected by the increasing percentage of yield as the producers gain in experience. This condition has been more pronounced in the last few weeks and manufacturers have reduced quotations recently on a number of their products as a consequence. This was particularly noticeable in some of the toluol derivatives.

Some of the more active items are:

Albumen—Egg albumen was again quoted at 76c@80c a pound, with spot supplies rather low and shipments coming in slowly. Blood albumens also maintained their high prices, the best grades of both domestic and imported being quoted at 38c @42c a pound. For the lower grades of domestic 32c a pound was asked.

Archil—There has been little change in the archil situation, inquiries continue numerous. The double extract was held at 16c@18c a pound and the concentrated at 20c@25c a pound with extra grades up to 30c a pound.

Cutch—No business of consequence was transacted on spot and but moderate quantities are moving on former sales. As low as 9c a pound was quoted and offerings were free at 10c a pound.

Divi Divi—Increasing demand for divi divi due to a decrease in the supplies of other tanning materials has about swept the market bare of spot supplies, and prices are holding around $55 a ton. Stocks afloat are also said to be in small quantity with about the same prices ruling.

Gambier—Spot stocks of gambier are in little better supply, but prices were holding firm in sympathy with the higher cost of importation. In some quarters 12c a pound was quoted for the common, though others had advanced prices to 12½c@13c a pound. No. 1 cubes were quoted at 22½c@23c a pound.

Logwood—Offerings of logwood from producing centers have been in good volume and domestic consumers can discriminate in favor of the better grades. Good quality of Hayti wood was offered at $26 a ton, Jamaica around $30@$32 a ton and Campeche at $45 a ton. Solid Logwood extract was quoted at 26c a pound; 51 degree at 14c@15c a pound; hematine paste at 16c@18c and the crystals at 28c@30c a pound.

Sumac—Spot stocks of sumac are said to be in a very depleted condition with sales reported at $87 a ton. Practically the same quotations prevail for shipments, the difficulty in obtaining shipping space is the principal factor in the curtailment of supplies and the resulting high prices.

Benzidine—Inquiries for benzidine and sales, were more numerous during the week and supplies on spot were well absorbed. In paste form benzidine base was quoted at $1.90 a pound on contract and $2 spot, and dry benzidine at $2.10 on contract and $2.25 spot. Benzidine sulphate was held at $1.50 a pound on contract and $1.65 spot.

Dinitrochlorbenzol—The demand for dinitrochlorbenzol continues good, and with the increase in manufacture the shortage is no longer so acute. Prices on contract and spot are practically the same and range from 50c to 55c a pound according to quantity, and times of delivery as there was no great accumulation of spot.

Dinitrophenol—The movement in dinitrophenol is large and prices are firm at 80c a pound for both spot and contract. Manufacturers are now in a position to meet the demands.

Dinitrotoluol—Inquiries for dinitrotoluol are increasing and some good sized orders were said to have been turned during the week. On account of the lower prices on toluol manufacturers have reduced quotations to 55c@60c a pound.

Diphenylamine—There is practically no spot available but for nearby shipments manufacturers are asking 90c a pound, while contracts are quoted at 85c a pound. The business in this article is said to be unusually brisk.

Nitrobenzol—Considerable quantities of nitrobenzol are said to have changed hands and manufacturers' prices are firm at 17c@18c a pound. Occasional small resale lots might have been picked up at slight concessions.

Nitrotoluol—Quotations by some manufacturers have been reduced in conformity with the lower cost of toluol. As a result the mixed product was quoted at 50c a pound on spot or contract. In the separated products the ortho was reduced in some instances to $1 a pound on contract and $1.10 on spot while para was held at $1.50 on contract and $1.70 on spot.

Aniline Oil and Salts—Indications of strengthening in aniline oil of the week before were borne out in the proceeding of past week. Practically all offers under 23c a pound have disappeared and little was offered at the price mentioned. Manufacturers' prices in most cases ranged from 24c to 26c a pound. The salts was firm at 28c @ 29c a pound.

Benzol—There were no immediate changes in the benzol situation, but it was intimated that the sold up conditions of the manufacturers and the absence of large quantities on spot would make for higher prices in the near future. Spot prices for the week were again on a level with contract quotations, and ranged from 55c to 60c a gallon for the pure. The commercial grade was quoted at 55c @ 60c a gallon on spot and 50c @ 55c on contract.

Betanaphthol—A good demand was noted for the different grades of betanaphthol and prices were held at 85c @ 90c a pound for the crude on spot or contract according to quantity and the sublimed was offered at $1 @ $1.10 a pound.

Naphthylamine—Domestic demands for naphthylamine are reported as good for both spot and contracts. Foreign inquiries are in the market, but it was said that their bids had not met with any acceptance by manufacturers or dealers. Prices are firm at $1.25 a pound on spot with discounts on contract according to quantity and terms of deliveries.

Naphthalene—Spot quotations for naphthalene were again around 10c @ 10½c a pound. Manufacturers announce that contracts have about absorbed their output for the first half of the year, and that any spot offerings will be in very limited quantity.

Toluol—It was reported that with the increase in demand for domestic consumption and the forwarding of large quantities on foreign business, the spot market was steadying, with some prospects for higher prices should this continue. Manufacturers are committed for the greater part of their output for the first six months of the year, and while still in a position to accept a limited amount of business, any unusual order would have some difficulty in being filled. Contracts were quoted at $1.50 @ $1.65 a gallon according to quantity and length of time for delivery, while spot was again quoted at $1.75 @ $2 a gallon, though prices in some quarters were advanced to a basis of $2.25 a gallon in small lots.

The Parsons-Barr Company has been chartered to manufacture dyestuffs. The incorporators are W. A. Parsons, J. M. Barr and B. B. Parsons of Charlotte, N. C. The capital is $100,000.

Mr. Clayton Rockhill, of Rockhill & Vietor, is on his way to Japan, having left New York last week.

A. E. Beebe, of Mendon, Mich., talked peppermint oil with the New York dealers last week.

Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C. P., bbls.	lb.	.46	— .48
Acetone	lb.	.22½	— .23
Acetphenetidin	lb.	19.00	—21.00
Aconitine, ⅛ oz.	ea.	2.00	— 2.05
Agar Agar	lb.	.43	— .55
Alcohol, 188 proof	gal.	2.70	— 2.72
190 proof, U. S. P.	gal.	2.72	— 2.74
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal.	2.76	— 2.77
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	gal.	1.02½	— 1.05
97 p.c.	gal.	1.05	— 1.07
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.64	— .65
188 proof	gal.	.65	— .67
Aldehyde, com.	lb.	1.22	— 1.45
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.28	— .29
Sweet	lb.	.25	— .30
Meal	lb.	.28	— .30
Aloin	lb.	1.00	— 1.12
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Metallic	lb.	1.62	— 1.65
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	.27	— .32
Ambergris, black	oz.	10.00	—15.00
Grey	oz.	22.00	—22.75
Ammonium Acetate, cryst.	lb.	.63	— .88
Benzoate	lb.	5.20	— 5.70
Bichromate, C. P.	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Bromide, bulk	lb.	1.00	— 1.01
Carb, Dom., bbls., casks	lb.	.11	— .12
Resub., Cubes	lb.	.28	— .32
Fluoride	lb.	.47	— .52
Hypophosphite	lb.	—	— 1.85
Iodide, U.S.P.	lb.	4.15	— 4.20
Molybdate	lb.	—	— 5.50
Muriate, C.P.	lb.	.19	— .19½
Nitrate, Cryst	lb.	.28	— .30
Gran.	lb.	.28	— .30
Oxalate	lb.	.85	— .95
Persulphate	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.55	— .60
Salicylate	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Amyl Acetate	gal.	4.00	— 4.25
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb.	.15	— .17
Needle powder	lb.	.14	— .15
Sulphate, 16/17 per cent Free sulphur	lb.	.48	— .48½
Crimson	lb.	.70	— .73
Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	16.00	—17.00
Areca Nuts	lb.	.08	— .09½
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .15
Argols	lb.	.16	— .18
Arsenic, red	lb.	.58	— .61
White	lb.	.09	— .10
Atropine, Alk.	oz.	55.00	—56.00
Sulphate	oz.	50.00	—52.00
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.20	— .21
Barium Carb. prec.	lb.	.15	— .25
Caustic Hydrate, C.P.	lb.	—	— .20
Chlorate	lb.	—	— —
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	1.75	— 1.80
St. Thomas	gal.	2.85	— 3.00
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)			
Benzine, steel bbls.	gal.	—	— .22
Wood bbls.	gal.	—	— .25
Benzol, pure white	gal.	.60	— .63
90 per cent	gal.	.58	— .59
Benzonaphthol	oz.	2.65	— 2.85
Berberine Sulphate	oz.	1.80	— 1.90
Beta Napthol sublimed	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Unsublimed	lb.	.80	— .85
Bismuth, Citrate U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 3.30
Salicylate	lb	—	— 3.15
Subcarbonate, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 3.25
Subgallate	lb.	—	— 3.00
Subnitrate	lb.	—	— 2.90
Subiodide	lb.	—	— 5.05
Tannate	lb.	—	— 2.90
Valerate	lb.	—	— 5.50
Borax, in bbls., crystals	lb.	.07½	— .07¾
Crystals, U. S. P. Kegs	lb.	.08½	— .08¾
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.07½	— .07¾
Bromine, bulk, technical	lb.	—	— 1.40
U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 1.50
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.05	— .06
Imported	lb.	.25	— .26
Cadmium Bromide	lb.	—	— 4.25
Iodide	lb.	—	— 5.25
Metal sticks	lb.	—	— 1.90
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	10.50	—11.00
Bromide	oz.	10.70	—12.00
Citrated	lb.	7.00	— 7.25
Phosphate	lb.	17.50	—17.55
Sulphate	lb.	18.80	—18.85
Calcium Glycerophosphate	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Hypophosphite	lb.	.76	— .78
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.30	— .35
Sulphocarbolate	lb.	1.42	— 1.45
Camphor, Am. ref'd, bbls. bk.	lb.	—	— .86½
Square of 4 ounces	lb.	—	— .87½
10's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	— .88
24's in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	— .88½
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	—	— .87
Japan, refined, 2½-lb. slabs	lb.	—	— —
Monobromated	lb.	2.80	— 2.85
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Powdered	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Russian	lb.	3.95	— 4.10
Powdered	lb.	4.10	— 4.20
Carbon Dioxide	lb.	.05½	— .06
Disulphide, technical, drs.	lb.	.05½	— .06½
Castoreum	lb.	—	— —
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.60	— .61
Chalk, prec. light, English	lb.	.04½	— .05
Heavy	lb.	.03¾	— .04¼
Chloral Hydrate		1.28½	— 1.45
Charcoal Willow, pow'd	lb.	.05¾	— .06½
Wood, pow'd	lb.	.06	— .07
Chlorine liquid	lb.	.15	— .25
Chloroform	lb.	.60	— .65
Chrysarobin	lb.	6.25	— 6.45
Cinchonidine, Alk. crystals	oz.	—	— .59
Salicylate	oz.	Nominal	
Sulphate	oz.	—	— .35
Cinchonine, Alk. crystals	oz.	—	— .23
Salicylate	oz.	Nominal	
Sulphate	oz.	—	— .15
Cinnabar	lb.	—	— —
Civet	oz.	2.00	— 2.15
Cobalt, pow'd. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.42	— .46
Oleate	oz.	.82	— .95
Cocaine, hydrochloride, bulk	oz.	4.25	— 4.30
Oleate, pow'd. (20 p.c.)	lb.	—	— 1.55
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.32	— .34
Cases, fingers	lb.	.40	— .43
Codeine, alk. ⅛ oz. vials	oz.	—	—11.45
Acetate, ⅛ oz. vials	oz.	—	—10.35
Phosphate, ⅛ oz. vials	oz.	—	— 8.75
Sulphate, ⅛ oz. vials	oz.	—	— 9.30
Collodion, U.S.P.	lb.	.31	— .32
Flexible, U.S.P.	lb.	.37	— .42
Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb.	.25	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .32
Pulp, U. S. P.	lb.	.60	— .65
Spanish Apples	lb.	—	—
Copper Chloride, pure cryst.	lb.	.55	— .60
Oleate, pow'd (20%)	lb.	—	— 1.50
Cotton Soluble	lb.	.79	— 1.00
Coumarin, refined	lb.	11.50	—11.55
Cream of Tartar, cryst	lb.	—	— .40
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	—	— .40½
Creosote, Beechwood	lb.	1.90	— 2.05
Creosote carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Cresol, U. S. P.	gal.	1.12	— 1.25
Cuttlefish, Bone, Trieste	lb.	.26	— .27
Jewelers large	lb.	.65	— .69
Small	lb.	.53	— .54
French	lb.	.26	— .27
Dextrin, imported, Potato	lb.	.12	— .13
Domestic Potato	lb.	.08	— .09½
Corn, bgs.	lb.	3.65	— 3.70
Dover's Powder	lb.	2.55	— 2.65
Dragon's Blood Mass	lb.	.22	— .23
Reeds	lb.	.75	— .80
Emetine, Alk. 15-gr. vial	ea.	3.70	— 3.75
Tabs., 5 gr.	100s	—	— 1.05
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph).			
Ergot, Russian	lb.	.62	— .65
Spanish	lb.	.69	— .70
Ether, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	.15	— .20
U.S.P. 1880	lb.	.22	— .27
Washed	lb.	.18	— .26
Eucalyptol	lb.	.99	— 1.09
Formaldehyde	lb.	.12	— .12½
Fuller's Earth, powd.	100 lbs.	.80	— 1.05
Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Gold	lb.	—	— —
Glucose	100 lbs.	2.45	— 2.50
Glycerin, C. P., bulk	lb.	.53	— .54
Drums and bbls. added.			
C. P. in cans	lb.	.52	— .53
Dynamite, drum included	lb.	.52½	— .53
Saponification, Loose	lb.	.41	— .41½
Soap, Lye, Loose	lb.	.37	— .37½
Grains of Paradise	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniated	lb.	3.40	— 3.60
Goa Powder	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	15.00	—15.90
Carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Salicylate	oz.	1.55	— 1.80
Guarana	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Gun Cotton	oz.	.18	— .20
Haarlem Oil	gross	3.40	— 3.50
Hexamethylenamine	lb.	.65	— .73
Hops, N. Y., 1916, prime	lb.	.48	— .50
Pacific Coast, 1916, prime	lb.	.14	— .15
Hydrogen Peroxide 4 oz. bottles	gross	—	— 6.50
10 oz. bottles	gross	—	—10.25
Pint bottles	gross	—	—18.00
Hydroquinone	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Ichthyol	lb.	12.00	—17.75
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	4.25	— 4.35
Iodoform, Powdered	lb.	—	— 5.00
Crystals	lb.	—	— 5.50
Iron Hypophosphite	lb.	1.55	— 1.70
Perchloride	lb.	.17	— .22
Sub-sulphate	lb.	.18	— .22
Isinglass, American	lb.	.75	— .80
Russian	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Kamala, U.S.P.	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Kaolin	lb.	.02	— .03
Kola Nuts, West Indian	lb.	.12	— .12¾
Lanolin, hydrous, cans	lb.	.35	— .40
Anhydrous, cans	lb.	.50	— .54
Lead Carbonate, med.	lb.	.45	— .50
Chloride	lb.	.55	— .60
Iodide	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Licorice, Mass, Syrian	lb.	.23	— .23¼
Stick, bdls., Corigliano	lb.	.31½	— .35½
Lithium Benzoate	lb.	8.00	— 8.25
Carbonate	lb.	1.02	— 1.05
Salicylate	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Lupulin	lb.	1.00	— 1.35
Lycopodium	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Magnesium Carbonate, kegs	lb.	.20	— .22½
Glycerophosphate	lb.	4.45	— 4.50
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Peroxide	lb.	.70	— .80
Salicylate	lb.	—	— —
Sulphate, Epsom Salts, Domestic, in bbls.	100 lbs.	1.75	— 1.85
U. S. P.	100 lbs.	2.20	— 2.40
Manganese Glycerophos	lb.	—	— 4.50
Peroxide	lb.	.70	— .75
Sulphate	lb.	.45	— .50
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60	— 1.72
Manna, large flake	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Small flake	lb.	.85	— .90
Sorts	lb.	.35	— .40
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	3.30	— 3.35
Recryst	lb.	3.95	— 5.00
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	ea.	80.00	—82.00
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— 1.07
Iodide, green	lb.	—	— 4.10
Red	lb.	—	— 4.10
Yellow	lb.	—	— 4.20
Blue Mass	lb.	—	— .60
Powdered	lb.	—	— .62
Blue Ointment 33 1-3 p.c.	lb.	—	— .63
50 p.c.	lb	—	— .86
Calomel, American	lb.	—	— 1.43
Corrosive Sublimate cryst	lb	—	— 1.34
Powder	lb.	—	— 1.29
Red Precipitate	lb.	—	— 1.57
Powder	lb.	—	— 1.67
White Precipitate	lb.	—	— 1.67
Powder	lb.	—	— 1.72
Methylene Blue	lb.	12.00	—13.75
Milk, powdered	lb.	.13	— .15

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Mirbane Oil, drums	lb.	.18	— .21
Morphine, sulph, 5 oz. cans	oz.	—	— 7.80
1 oz. vials	oz.	—	— 7.85
⅛-oz. vials, 2½-oz boxes	oz	—	— 8.05
⅛-oz, vials, 1-oz boxes	oz.	—	— 7.90
Diacetyl hydrochloride	⅛oz.oz	—	— 9.90
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.18	— .19
Irish	lb.	.08	— .12
Musk, pods, Cab.	oz.	10.00	—10.50
Tonquin	oz.	15.00	—15.75
Grain, Cab	oz.	16.00	—16.75
Tonquin	oz.	25.00	—25.75
Druggists	oz.	23.00	—24.00
Synthetic	lb.	11.50	—12.75
Napthalene, flake	lb.	.10	— .10½
Balls	lb.	.10	— .10½
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate	lb.	.18	— .19
Sulphate	lb.	.22	— .23
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.07½	— .08
Powdered	lb.	.11	— .11½
Opium, cases	lb.	—	—14.50
Jobbing lots	lb.	—	—14.55
Granular	lb.	—	—15.50
Powdered U. S. P.	lb.	—	—15.50
Orthoform	oz.	1.35	— 1.37
Oxgall, pur. U.S.P.	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Papain	lb.	3.45	— 4.00
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P.	gal	2.50	— 2.90
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.30	— .31
Petrolatum, light amber bbls	lb.	.03¾	— .04¼
Cream	lb.	.06	— .06½
Lily white	lb.	.08	— .08½
Snow white	lb.	.11¼	— .12
Phenolphthalein	lb.	22.00	—23.75
Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	.70	— .75
Red	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Pilocarpine	oz.	—	— —
Piperidine	oz.	.85	— .90
Piperin	oz.	.55	— .60
Podophyllin, U.S.P.	oz.	2.70	— 2.85
Poppy Heads	lb.	.75	— .76
Potassium acetate	oz.	—	— 1.45
Bicarb	lb.	1.40	— 1.47
Bisulphate	lb.	.45	— .60
C.P.	lb.	.75	— .85
Bromide (bulk, gran.)	lb.	—	— 1.45
Citrate, bulk	lb.	1.50	— 1.52
Glycerophosphate, bulk	oz.	—	— 1.45
Hypophosphite, bulk	oz.	—	— 1.75
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.50
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— .25
Nitrate (Saltpeter)	lb.	.32	— .33
Permanganate	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Salicylate	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Sulphate, pure	lb.	.50	— .60
C.P.	lb.	.60	— .75
Tartrate, pow'd	lb.	.75	— .85
Pumice Stone, pow'd bbls.	lb.	.03½	— .04
Pyoktanin Blue	oz.	—	— 2.50
Quassia chips	lb.	.06½	— .08
Rasped	lb.	.04½	— .07
Powdered	lb.	.07	— .08
Quinine, 100 oz. tins	oz.	—	— .55
50-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .55½
25-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .56
5-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .57
1-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .60
Second hands	oz.	.55	— .56
Amsterdam	oz.	—	— —
German	oz.	—	— —
Java	oz.	—	— .60
Quinidine, Alk. crystals, tins	oz.	—	— .93
Sulphate, tins	oz.	—	— .55
Resorcin crystals	lb.	17.00	—19.00
Rochelle Salt	lb	.33½	— .34½
Rose Water, triple dist., dem	lb.	.59	— .62
Rotten stone, pow'd, bbls	lb.	.02½	— .04
Saccharin	lb.	20.00	—21.00
Safrol	lb.	—	— —
Salicin, bulk	lb.	16.00	—17.00
Salol, bulk, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 2.00
Second hands	lb.	2.25	— 2.30
Sandalwood	lb.	.11	— .17
Ground	lb.	.13	— .20
Santonin, cryst., bulk	lb.	36.00	—42.00
Powdered	lb.	37.00	—38.00
Scammony, resin	lb.	2.50	— 2.80
Powdered	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	—	— .26
Silver Chloride	oz.	.60	— .61
Nitrate, 500 oz. lots	oz.	—	— .47½
Sticks (Lunar Caustic)	oz.	.40	— .41
Oxide	oz.	.96	— 1.00
Soap, Castile, white, pure	lb.	.16¾	— .17
Marseilles, white	lb.	.14	— .15
Green, pure	lb.	.14	— .15
Ordinary	lb.	.10	— .10½
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .28
Mottled, pure	lb.	.12	— .13
Ordinary	lb.	.09	— .10
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.11½	— .12
Cacodylate	oz.	1.90	— 2.00
Citrate, crystals	lb.	.60	— .62
Granular U. S. P.	lb.	.70	— .72
Benzoate, granulated	lb.	7.75	— 8.20
Bicarb, English	lb.	.03½	— .04
Amer., f.o.b. works	lb.	.02	— .03
Bromide, bulk	lb.	.72	— .76
Glycerophosphate crystale	lb.	2.55	— 2.60
Hyposulphite	lb.	.01¾	— .02¾
Hypophosphite, U. S. P., gran.	lb.	—	— 1.10
Iodide	lb.	3.50	— 3.55
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	.05	— .06
Recrystallized	lb.	.09	— .12
Dried	lb.	.20	— .28
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	.05	— .05½
Tungstate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Salicylate bulk, U. S. P.	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Spermaceti	lb.	.23½	— .26
Spirit Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	.43	— .52
Aromatic, U.S.P.	lb.	.46	— .50
Ether Comp.	lb.	—	— 1.65
Nitrous Ether, U.S.P.	lb.	.47	— .48
Starch, Corn, Pearl	lb.	2.85	— 2.95
Potato, granulated	lb.	.06	— .06½
Powdered	lb.	.07	— .07½
Storax, liquid	lb.	—	— —
Strontium Acetate	lb.	—	— 1.25
Bromide, granular	lb.	.80	— .81
Iodide	oz.	.35	— .40
Nitrate	lb.	.42	— .50
Salicylate, U. S. P.	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Strychnine Alk'd, crys., bulk	oz.	—	— 1.45
Powder	oz.	—	— 1.35
Glycerophosphate	oz.	—	— 2.95
Sulphate, crystals, bulk	oz.	—	— 1.10
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.34	— .35
Sulphonal	oz.	.50	— 1.15
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	13.50	—14.50
Sulphur, bbls.	100 lbs.	1.95	— 2.20
Flour	100 lbs.	2.10	— 2.50
Flowers	100 lbs.	2.30	— 2.70
Roll	100 lbs.	1.95	— 2.25
Precipitated (Lac)	lb.	.30	— .35
Washed	lb.	.08	— .10
Talcum, powdered	lb.	.02	— .04
Purified	lb.	.12	— .15
Tamarinds, bbls.	lb.	.05	— .05½
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	.25	— .30
North Carolina, 1 pt.	doz.	—	— .85
artar Emetic, U.S.P.	lb.	.61	— .63
Casks	lb.	.50	— .56
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.54	— .60
Terpineol	lb.	.75	— .90
Thymol, crystals	lb.	11.50	—12.00
Iodide	lb.	12.00	—13.00
Tin, crystals	lb.	.30½	— .31
Bichloride	lb.	.14¾	— .14¾
Oxide	lb.	.46	— .48
Toluol, pure, bulk	gal.	1.90	— 2.05
Commercial	gal.	1.60	— 1.65
Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	3.35	— 3.40
Artificial	lb.	.12	— .13
Spirits, See Naval Stores.			
Vanillin	oz.	.56	— .59
Witch Hazel Ext., dble dist., bbl.	gal.	.53	— .56
Gran.	lb.	.22	— .25
Med.	lb.	.30	— .35
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.25	— .26
Chloride	lb.	.13	— .14
Iodide	lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Metallic, C. P.	lb.	.45	— .75
Oxide	lb.	.10½	— .11½
Permanganate	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.25
C.P.	lb.	.15	— .18
Sulphate	lb.	.05	— .06

Acids

Acetic, U S. P., 56 p.c.	lb.	.09	— .12
Glacial, 99 p.c. carboys	lb.	.26	— .30
Benzoic, from gum	lb.	—	— —
ex Toluol	lb.	8.50	— 9.00
Boric, cryst, sacks	lb.	.12¼	— .13½
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.12¼	— .12½
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Camphoric	lb.	4.30	— 4.40
Carbolic Cryst, U. S. P. drs.	lb.	.52	— .54
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.60	— .63
5-lb. bottles	lb.	.61	— .63
50 to 100-lb tins	lb.	.59	— .60
Cinnamic	lb.	4.90	— 6.15
Chrysophanic	l'.	6.20	— 6.35
Citric, crystals. bbls.	lb.	—	— .65
Powder	lb.	—	— .65½
Cresylic, 95@100 per cent	gal	.75	— .80
Chromic, 85 per cent	lb.	1.38	— 1.50
German	lb.	—	— —
Formic, Conc.	lb.	.70	— 1.00
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.28	— 1.30
Glycerophosphoric	lb.	3.40	— 5.00
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1,150	oz.	.22	— .29
Hydrobromic, Conc.	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Hydrocyanic, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	— .40
Dilute	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Hypophosphorous, 50%	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
U.S.P., 10%	lb.	.40	— .45
Lactic, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	— .95
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	6.90	— 7.40
Muriatic, C.P.	lb.	.05½	— .06¼
Nitric, C.P.	lb.	.06½	— .07
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.17½	— .20
Oleic, purified	lb.	.30	— .35
Oxalic, Cryst, casks	lb.	.43	— .45
Palmitic, Tech.	lb.	.55	— .60
Picric, kegs	lb.	.80	— 1.10
Phosphoric	lb.	.30	— .32
Pyrogalic, resublimed	lb.	3.25	— 3.45
Crystals, bottles	lb.	3.15	— 3.35
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.15	— .18
Crude	gal.	.25	— .30
Salicylic bulk, U. S. P.	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Stearic	lb.	.14	— .17
Sulphuric, C. P.	lb.	.05	— .07
Sulphurous, U.S.P.	lb.	.12	— .14
Tannic, U. S. P., bulk	lb.	—	— 1.00
Tartaric Crystals	lb		— .66
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.		— .65
richloracetic	lb.	4.35	— 4.55
Valeric	lb.	2.45	— 3.00

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.	12.05	—13.50
Artificial	lb.	5.05	— 5.45
Amber, crude	lb.	—	— 1.00
Rectified	lb.	1.25	— 1.55
Anise	lb.	1.04	— 1.10
Bay	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Bergamot	lb.	6.25	— 6.55
Synthetic	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Bois de Rose	lb.	3.25	— 3.80
Cade	lb.	.64	— .70
Cajuput, bottles, Native, cs.	lb.	.82	— .88
Camphor, heavy gravity	lb.	.12	— .14
Japanese, white	lb.	.16	— .18
Caraway	lb.	3.80	— 3.90
Cassia, 75@80 p.c. tech	lb.	1.09	— 1.15
Lead Free	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Cedar Leaf	lb.	.74	— .80
Cedar Wood	lb.	.14½	— .15½
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	19.75	—22.00
Citronella, Ceylon, drums	lb.	.46	— .47
Java	lb.	.84	— .87
Cloves, cans	lb.	1.25	— 1.28
Bottles	lb.	1.30	— 1.33
Copaiba	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Coriander	lb.	9.95	—11.95
Cubebs	lb.	3.80	— 4.90
Cumin	lb.	4.20	— 4.30
Erigeron	lb.	.97	— 1.02
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb.	.70	— .75
California	lb.	.65	— .67
Fennel, sweet	lb.	3.95	— 4.45
Geranium, Algerian	lb.	3.85	— 3.95
Bourbon	lb.	3.45	— 3.70
Turkish	lb.	3.25	— 3.65
Ginger	lb.	7.90	— 8.00
Gingergrass	lb.	1.80	— 1.95
Hemlock	lb.	.62	— .64
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	15.00	—16.25
Twice rect.	lb.	16.00	—17.25
Wood	lb.	1.65	— 3.45
Lavender flowers	lb.	3.95	— 4.20
Spike	lb.	1.20	— 1.40
Garden	lb.	.60	— .65
Lemon	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Lemongrass	lb.	.80	— .90
Limes, distilled	lb.	2.70	— 2.90
Linaloe	lb.	2.82	— 3.00
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Malefern	lb.	—	— —
Mustard, natural	lb.	21.50	—22.50
Artificial	lb.	26.75	—30.00
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	40.00	—58.00
Petale	lb.	50.00	—65.00
Artificial	lb.	—	—18.50
Nutmeg	lb.	1.10	— 1.12
Orange, bitter, W. Indian	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Sweet, W. Indian	lb.	2.25	— 2.35
Italian, sweet	lb.	3.00	— 3.15

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Origanum	lb.	.17½	.24
Patchouli	lb.	—	—
Pennyroyal, American	lb.	1.60	1.80
Imported	lb.	1.25	1.45
Peppermint, bulk, tins	lb.	2.30	2.35
Petit Grain, So. American	lb.	2.75	3.00
French	lb.	6.00	6.45
Pimento	lb.	1.72	1.80
Pine Needles	lb.	.85	.90
Rhodium	lb.	2.90	5.00
Rose, Natural	oz.	12.95	15.00
Synthetic	lb.	2.80	2.95
Rosemary, French	lb.	.75	.80
Safrol	lb.	.40	.42
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb.	10.75	10.85
West Indian	lb.	4.25	4.45
Sassafras, natural	lb.	.80	.85
Artificial	lb.	.27	.28
Savin	lb.	5.95	6.50
Spearmint	lb.	1.85	1.90
Spruce	lb.	.60	.62
Tansy	lb.	2.45	2.50
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.30	1.55
White, French	lb.	1.50	1.55
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	2.45	3.00
Heavy	lb.	—	4.00
Wintergreen leaves, true	lb.	3.90	4.20
Synthetic	lb.	1.00	1.05
Birch, Sweet	lb.	2.50	2.70
Wormseed	lb.	3.90	4.05
Wormwood	lb.	2.80	3.00
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	12.00	23.00
Manila	lb.	—	28.00
Artificial	lb.	—	45.00

OLEORESINS

Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	—	—
Capsicum	lb.	6.25	6.75
Cubeb	lb.	4.00	4.50
Ginger	lb.	3.50	4.00
Lupulin	lb.	—	—
Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	—	—
Pepper	lb.	5.00	5.50
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	1.75	2.00
Orris	lb.	15.00	25.00

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.49	.50
South American	lb.	.65	.69
Fir, Canada	gal.	5.50	6.00
Oregon	gal.	.80	.85
Peru	lb.	3.40	3.70
Tolu	lb.	.35	.36

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.40	.49
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.18	.19
Blackhaw, of Root	lb.	.13½	.15
of Tree	lb.	.10	.10½
Buckthorn	lb.	.23	.29
Calisaya	lb.	.19	.23
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.10	.11½
Carcarilla quills	lb.	.25	.26
Siftings	lb.	.12	.14
Chestnut	lb.	.05	.06
Cinchona, red, quills	lb.	.34	.40
Broken	lb.	.27	.34
Yellow, "quills"	lb.	—	—
Broken	lb.	—	—
Loxa, pale, bs.	lb.	.25	.26
Powdered, bxs.	lb.	.18	.19
Maracaibo, yellow, powd.	lb.	—	—
Condurango	lb.	.13	.14
Cotton Root	lb.	.08	.08½
Cramp	lb.	.14	.16
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.06	.07½
Elm, grinding	lb.	.08½	.11
Select, bdls.	lb.	.16	.19
Ordinary	lb.	.10	.11
Hemlock	lb.	.05	.06
Lemon Peel	lb.	.05	.06
Mezereon	lb.	.26	.30
Oak, red	lb.	.08	.10
White	lb.	.03	.05
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.04	.04½
Sweet	lb.	.06½	.07½
Trieste	lb.	.10	.11
Prickley Ash, Southern	lb.	.11	.12
Northern	lb.	.11	.12
Pomegranate	lb.	.25	.26
of Fruit	lb.	.30	.32
Quebracho	lb.	.50	.50¾
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.11	.16
Select	lb.	.15	.16
Simaruba	lb.	.15	.17
Soap, whole	lb.	.08	.08¼
Cut	lb.	.15	.15½
Crushed	lb.	.09	.10
Tonga	lb.	.40	.41
Wahoo of Root	lb.	.30	.32
of Tree	lb.	.13½	.15½
Willow, Black	lb.	.07½	.09½
White	lb.	.11	.14½
White Pine	lb.	.06	.07
White Poplar	lb.	.03½	.04½
Wild Cherry	lb.	.06	.08
Witch Hazel	lb.	.05½	.06½

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.22	.24
St. Ignatius	lb.	.20	.21
St. John's Bread	lb.	.06	.06½
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.89	.94
Para	lb.	.57	.62
Surinam	lb.	.65	.67
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.75	6.45
Cuts	lb.	3.80	4.25
Bourbon	lb.	2.50	3.40
South American	lb.	3.20	3.40
Tahiti, white label	lb.	1.60	1.70
Green label	lb.	1.60	1.75

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	.42	.45
XX	lb.	.47	.50
Powdered	lb.	.45	.49
Fish	lb.	.04½	.05½
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.12	.12½
Juniper	lb.	.07	.08
Laurel	lb.	.05	.05½
Poke	lb.	.09½	.11
Prickly Ash	lb.	.12	.13
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.06	.08
Sloe	lb.	.95	1.00
Sumac	lb.	.04½	.05

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	1.10	1.15
Powdered	lb.	1.00	1.10
Borage	lb.	.82	.90
Calendula	lb.	1.00	1.05
Chamomile, German	lb.	—	
Hungarian	lb.	—	—
Belgian	lb.	—	—
Roman	lb.	.36	.42
Spanish	lb.	.55	.58
Clover Tops	lb.	.23½	.29
Dogwood	lb.	.13	.15
Elder	lb.	.24	.29
Insect, open	lb.	—	
Closed	lb.	—	
Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.22	.30
Powd. Flowers	lb.	.39	.43
Kousso	lb.	—	
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.19	.20
Select	lb.	.22	.29
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.31	.35
Malva, blue	lb.	1.19	1.25
Black	lb.	.40	.50
Mullein	lb.	—	—
Orange	lb.	1.00	1.05
Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb.	.05	.06
Patchouli	lb.	.36	.39
Poppy, red	lb.	.50	.53
Saffron, American	lb.	.71	.76
Valencia	lb.	11.60	12.00
Tilia (see Linden)			

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite, German	lb.	—	—
Balmony	lb.	.07	.08
Bay, true	lb.	1.00	1.05
Belladonna	lb.	1.40	1.50
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.05	.06
Broom Tops	lb.	.11	.15
Buchu, short	lb.	1.19	1.20
Long	lb.	1.25	1.27
Cannabis Indica tops	lb.	.82	2.50
Catnip	lb.	.05	.09
Chestnut	lb.	.60	.65
Chiretta	lb.	.34	.37
Coca, Huanuco	lb.	—	—
Truxillo	lb.	.35	.40
Coltsfoot	lb.	.20	.21
Conium	lb.	.20	.21
Corn Silk	lb.	.08	.12
Damiana	lb.	.14	.15
Deer Tongue	lb.	.08	.08½
Digitalis, Domestic	lb.	.40	.60
Imported	lb.	.30	.65
Dandelion	lb.	.17	.18
Eucalyptus	lb.	.07	.08
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.22	.23½
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.06½	.08
Henbane, German	lb.	—	—
Russian	lb.	—	—
Henna	lb.	.11	.12
Horehound	lb.	.22	.23
Jaborandi	lb.	.18	.21
Laurel	lb.	.06	.06¼
Life Everlasting	lb.	.05	.07
Liverwort	lb.	.63	.69
Lobelia	lb.	.08	.09
Lovage	lb.	.29	.34
Matico	lb.	.24	.28
Marjoram, German	lb.	—	—
French	lb.	.26	.27
Pennyroyal	lb.	.05	.06
Peppermint, American	lb.	.15½	.17½
Pichi	lb.	.09½	.11
Prince's Pine	lb.	.08	.10
Plantain	lb.	.10½	.11
Pulsatilla	lb.	—	—
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.08	.09
Rose, red	lb.	1.35	1.45
Rosemary	lb	—	.09
Rue	lb.	.41	.51
Sage, stemless, Austrian	lb.	—	.60
Grinding	lb.	—	.60
Greek	lb.	.07½	.07¾
Spanish	lb.	.07½	.07¾
Savory	lb.	—	—
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.65	.70
Half leaf	lb.	.55	.59
Siftings	lb.	.38	.41
Powdered	lb.	.39	.40
Tinnevelly	lb.	.16	.27
Pods	lb.	.30	.35
Squaw Vine	lb.	.10½	.13
Skullcap	lb.	.14	.16
Spearmint, American	lb.	.20	.22
Stramonium	lb.	.19	.20
Tansy	lb.	.08	.11
Thyme	lb.	.10½	.11
Uva Ursi	lb.	.05½	.06
Water Pepper	lb.	.06	.07
Witch Hazel	lb.	.06	.07
Wintergreen	lb.	.08	.09
Wormwood	lb.	.19	.20
Yerba Santa	lb.	.07	.08

ROOTS

Aconite English	lb.	.70	.73
Powdered	lb.	.75	.78
German	lb.	—	—
Powdered	lb.	—	—
Alkanet	lb.	—	—
Althea, cut	lb.	.42	.45
Whole	lb.	.35	.40
Angelica, American	lb.	.29	.34
German	lb.	—	—
Arnica	lb.	.49	.59
Arrowroot, Am.	lb.	.07	.07½
Bermuda	lb.	.49	.49½
St. Vincent	lb.	.07	.07½
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.05	.06
Bearsfoot	lb.	.05	.06
Belladonna,	lb.	5.00	5.05
Powdered	lb.	3.00	3.05
Berberis, aq.	lb.	.12	.12½
Beth	lb.	.15	.19
Bitter	lb	.22	.24
Blood	lb.	.11	.12
Blueflag	lb.	.11½	.14
Bryonia	lb.	.50	.80
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.30	.40
American	lb.	.21	.22
Calamus, bleached	lb.	2.95	3.30
Unbleached	lb.	.26	.27
Cohosh, black	lb.	.04½	.05
Blue	lb.	.04½	.05
Colchicum	lb.	2.00	2.08
Colombo, whole	lb.	.12½	.13
Comfrey, crushed	lb.	.15	.16
Culver's	lb.	.11	.11½
Cranebill	lb.	.05	.06
Powdered	lb.	.10	.11
Dandelion, German	lb.	.29	.31
American	lb.	.28	.29
Doggrass	lb.	1.40	1.55
Echinacea	lb.	.54½	.64
Elecampane	lb.	.09	.10
Galangal	lb.	.09½	.11½
Gelsemium	lb.	.06	.08
Gentian	lb.	.14	.15
Powdered	lb.	.16½	.18
Geranium	lb.	.06½	.07½
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.17	.19
Bleached	lb.	.21	.21½
Ginseng wild, Southern	lb.	6.25	6.50
Northwestern	lb.	6.50	6.70
Eastern	lb.	6.25	6.45
Cultivated	lb.	4.25	4.50
Golden Seal	lb.	5.00	5.05
Powdered	lb.	5.50	5.70
Goldthread (Coptis)	lb.	.39	.54
Hellebore, white, imported	lb.	.40	.44
Powdered	lb.	.20	.22
Black	lb.	.39	.44
Domestic White	lb.	.19	.22

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	2.25	— 2.40
Powdered	lb.	2.45	— 2.50
Rio	lb.	3.00	— 3.20
Jalap, whole	lb.	.12	— .12½
Powdered	lb.	.17	— .18
Kava Kava	lb.	.19½	— .21½
Ladies' Slipper	lb.	.37½	— .40
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.55	— .60
Spanish, Powdered	lb.	.19½	— .21
Spanish natural, bales	lb.	.16	— .16½
Selected	lb.	.25	— .26
Lovage, Am.	lb.	.50	— .54
Manaca	lb.	.23	— .24
Mandrake	lb.	.07	— .08
Musk, Russian	lb.	2.75	— 2.95
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.16	— .16½
Verona	lb.	.12	— .13½
Finger	lb.	1.50	— 1.70
Pareira Brava	lb.	.34	— .39
Pellitory	lb.	.32	— .37
Pink, true	lb.	.32	— .37
Pleurisy	lb.	.19½	— .22
Poke	lb.	.05	— .07
Rhatany	lb.	.20	— .26
Rhubarb, Chinese	lb.	.80	— .83
High dried	lb.	.19	— .21½
Cuts	lb.	.40	— 1.60
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.38	— .40
Mexican	lb.	.14	— .15
Senega, Northern	lb.	.65	— .69
Southern	lb.	.68	— .71
Serpentaria	lb.	.31	— .35
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.10	— .12
Snake, Canada, natural	lb.	.25	— .27
Stripped	lb.	.28	— .29
Spikenard	lb.	.12	— .14
Squaw Vine	lb.	.10	— .10½
Squill	lb.	.11½	— .14
Stillingia	lb.	.06	— .06½
Stone	lb.	.05	— .05½
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	.35	— .36
True (Aletris)	lb.	.19	— .20½
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.79	— .80
English	lb.	—	— —
German	lb.	—	— —
Japanese	lb.	.06½	— .06¾
Veratrum Viride	lb.	.10	— .10½
Vervain	lb.	.16	— .17
Yellow Dock	lb.	.12½	— .14
Domestic	lb.	—	— —
Yellow Parilla	lb.	.07	— .07½

SEEDS

Anise, Levant	lb.	—	— —
Spanish	lb.	.25	— .26
Star	lb.	.22	— .23
Canary, Spanish	lb.	.06	— .06¼
Dutch	lb.	.05½	— .06
Smyrna	lb.	.07	— .08
South American	lb.	.05¾	— .06
Caraway	lb.	.52	— .53
Cardamoms, bleached	lb.	.80	— 1.10
Ceylon, green	lb.	—	— .48
Decorticated	lb.	.65	— .66
Celery	lb.	.18½	— .19
Colchicum	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Conium	lb.	.23	— .25
Coriander, Natural	lb.	.15	— .15½
Bleached domestic	lb.	.16	— .16½
Cumin, Malta	lb.	.19½	— .20½
Levant	lb.	.20	— .20½
Mogador	lb.	.20	— .20¼
Morocco	lb.	.21	— .22
Dill	lb.	.20	— .20½
Fennel, German, large	lb.	.59½	— .65
French	lb.	.17½	— .19
Roumanian, small	lb.	.18	— .20
Flax, whole	per bbl.	11.00	—11.50
Ground	lb.	.06	— .07
Foenugreek	lb.	.08	— .08½
Domestic	lb.	.08	— .08½
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.06½	— .06¾
Russian	lb.	—	— —
Henbane	lb.	.30	— .32
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.08	— .09½
Larkspur	lb.	.22	— .23
Lobelia	lb.	.23	— .25
Millet, natural	lb.	.03½	— .03¾
Hulled	lb.	.08	— .08½
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	.14	— .14¼
Bombay	lb.	.09	— .09½
California, brown	lb.	.13	— .13¼
Chinese	lb.	.06½	— .06¾
Sicily, brown	lb.	.14	— .14½
Dutch	lb.	.13¾	— .13½
English, yellow	lb.	.13	— .13¾
German, yellow	lb.	Nominal	
Parsley	lb.	.21	— .21½
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.45	— .47
Turkish	lb.	—	— —
Russian	lb.	.35	— .35¼
Pumpkin	lb.	.11	— .11½
Quince, select	lb.	.75	— .79
Rape, English	lb.	.08½	— .09
Japanese	lb.	.05¾	— .06
Sabadilla (whole)	lb.	.24	— .25
Stavesacre	lb.	.30	— .33
Stramonium	lb.	.14½	— .17½
Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	—	— —
Kombe	lb.	2.25	— 2.30
Sunflower, large	lb.	.05	— .05¼
Small	lb.	.04	— .04½
Turmeric, Aleppy	lb.	—	— .09½
Madras	lb.	—	— .08¼
China	lb.	.07	— .07¼
Worm, American	lb.	.06	— .09½
Levant	lb.	.66	— .75

GUMS

Aloes, Barbadoes	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Cape	lb.	.08½	— .09
Curacao, cases	lb.	.09	— .10
Socotrine, lump	lb.	.22	— .24
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	.24	— .29
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .36
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.38	— .39
Seconds	lb.	.35	— .36
Sorts, Amber	lb.	.15½	— .17
White	lb.	.34	— .37
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .32
Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.	lb.	.92	— 1.00
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	—	— 1.30
Sumatra	lb.	.30	— .34
Catechu	lb.	—	— —
Chicle, Mexican	lb.	.60	— 68
Euphorbium	lb.	.20	— .21
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Galbanum	lb.	.90	— .97
Gamboge	lb.	1.60	— 1.95
Guaiac	lb.	.24	— .30
Hemlock	lb.	.85	— .95
Kino	lb.	.49	— .57
Locust	lb.	.28	— .30
Mastic	lb.	.40	— .42
Myrrh, select	lb.	—	— .25
Sorts	lb.	.20	— .21
Siftings	lb.	.20	— .21
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.11½	— .12
Strained	lb.	.34	— .34½
Tears	lb.	.13½	— .14
Sandarac	lb.	.27½	— .29
Senegal, picked	lb.	.22	— .25
Sorts	lb.	.18	— .19
Spruce	lb.	.64	— .90
Thus, per bbl.	280 lbs.	8.25	— 8.70
Tragacanth, Aleppo, first	lb.	2.15	— 2.20
Seconds	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Thirds	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Turkey, firsts	lb.	Nominal	
Seconds	lb.	Nominal	
Thirds	lb.	Nominal	

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.22	— .23
Bees, white	lb.	.45	— .49
Yellow crude	lb.	.39	— .41
Yellow refined	lb.	.43	— .45
Candelilla	lb.	.21	— .23
Carnauba, Flor	lb.	.50	— .51
No. 1	lb.	.47	— .48
No. 2	lb.	.42	— .43
No. 3	lb.	.32	— .33
Ceresin Yellow	lb.	—	— —
White	lb.	—	— —
Japan	lb.	.15½	— .16
Montan, crude	lb.	—	— —
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.55	— .60
Green	lb.	.80	— .90
Refined, white	lb.	—	— —
Refined, yellow	lb.	—	— —
Domestic	lb.	.35	— .35½
Paraffin, refined, domestic	lb.	.06½	— .13
Foreign	lb.	—	— —

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid 28 p.c.	lb.	.04½	— .05
56 p.c.	lb.	.09	— .10
70 p.c.	lb.	.11¼	— .11½
80 p.c.	lb.	.13	— .14
Glacial	lb.	.20	— .25
Alkali, 48%, bgs., works 100 lbs.		—	— —
Light, 58 p.c., in bags, f.o.b. works 48 p.c. b	100 lbs.	—	— —
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.04	— .04¼
Ground	lb.	.04¼	— .04¾
Powdered	lb.	.04⅝	— .05¼
Alum chrome	lb.	—	— .20
Potash, lump	lb.	.06	— .06½
Ground	lb.	.06¼	— .06½
Powdered	lb.	.06½	— .07
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	6.37	— —
Aluminum, Sulph low	lb.	.02	— .02¼
High Grade	lb.	.03	— .03¾
Aluminum Chloride, liq.	lb.	—	— .05
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	.25	— .26
Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car	lb.	.06	— .06½
20 deg., carboys	lb.	—	— .05
18 deg., carboys	lb.	—	— .04½
16 deg., carboys	lb.	—	— .04
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.11	— .12
Granulated, white	lb.	.17	— .18
Lump	lb.	.20	— .21
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	—	— —
Domestic	100 lbs.	—	— .04½
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
65 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
47 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
Blanc Fixe	lb.	.04½	— .05
Barium, chloride	ton	90.00	—100.00
Dioxide	lb.	.28	— .30
Nitrate	lb.	.13	— .14
Barytes, floated, white	ton	29.00	—30.00
Off color	ton	15.00	—16.00
Bleaching Powder, 35 p.c.	lb.	.04½	— .06½
Calcium, Acetate, crude 100 lbs.		3.50	— 3.55
Carbide	ton	73.00	—75.00
Carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	—14.85
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	—18.85
Sulphate	lb.	.10	— .12½
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.16	— .17
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.35	— .37
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.40	— .42
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.12½	— .14
Powdered	lb.	.16	— .18
Copperas, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	1.00	— 1.50
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	3.45	— 3.70
Refined	gal.	4.00	— 4.50
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., in bbls.	lb.	.05	— —
48 p.c., in carboys	lb.	.09	— —
52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	.10	— —
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	—	— .11½
White cryst.	lb.	.13	— .13½
Broken Cakes	lb.	—	— .12¼
Granulated	lb.	—	— .12¾
Powdered	lb.	.13¼	— .14¼
Arsenate	lb.	.09	— .09½
Nitrate	lb.	.14	— .15
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.	lb.	—	— .09¼
Red, American	lb.	—	— .09¾
Foreign	lb.	.09	— .09½
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry	lb.	—	— .08¾
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	— .09¾
English	lb.	.11½	— .12
White, Basic Sulphate	lb.	—	— .08¼
Muriatic acid, 18 deg. carboys	lb.	.01¾	— .01½
20 deg. carboys	lb.	.01½	— .01¾
22 deg. carboys	lb.	.02⅛	— .02¼
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys	lb.	.05¼	— .05½
38 deg. carboys	lb.	.05½	— .05¾
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.05¾	— .06
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.06	— .06¼
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	—	— .04½
38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .05¼
40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .05½
42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06
Plaster of Paris	bbl.	2.00	— 2.25
True Dental	bbl.	2.00	— 2.25
Potash, Bichromate	lb.	.40	— .41
Carbonate, calc.	lb.	.45	— .85
Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.87	— .90
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.65	— .75
Powdered	lb.	.68	— .75
Muriate basis 80 p.c. per ton		450.00	—460.00
Prussiate, red	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Yellow	lb.	.88	— .90
Saltpetre, crude	lb.	—	— —
Refined	lb.	.31	— .35
Soda Ash, 58 p.c., in bags 100 lb.		2.90	— 3.00
in bbls.	100 bbls.	—	— —
Bichromate	lb.	.18	— .20
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— —
Carbonate, Sal.Soda,Am.	100lbs.	1.00	— 1.15
Caustic, domestic, 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	4.25	— 4.50
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	5.00	— 5.25
Chlorate	lb.	.26	— .28
Cyanide, bulk	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	1.60	— 1.75
Kegs	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.25
Nitrate, techn.	100 lbs.	3.15	— 3.30
Refined	lb.	—	— .04½
Nitrite	lb.	—	— .14
Prussiate	lb.	.33	— .35
Salicate, 140 p.c.	lb.	.02¾	— .03¼
Silicate, liquid	lb.	.01	— .01½
Sulphate, Glauber's salt	100 lbs	.60	— .70

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Sulphide, 30 p.c. crystals	lb.	.01¼—	.02
60 p.c.	per 100 lbs.	.03 —	.03¼
Sulphur (crude, f.o.b. New York	ton		—29.50
Sulphur crude, f. o. b. Baltimore	ton		—30.50
Sulphuric Acid			—
60 deg.	ton	18.00	—20.00
66 deg	ton	25.00	—28.00
Oleum 20 p.c.		.02 —	.02¼
Battery Acid, car's per 100 lbs.		2.75 —	3.00

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDES AND INTERMEDIATES

Acid Benzoic	lb.	5.00 —	9.00
Acid H	lb.	2.25 —	2.50
Acid Metanilic		— —	—
Acid Naphthionic, white	lb.	— —	2.20
Acid Naphthosulphonic		— —	—
Acid Naphthylamine sulphate		— —	—
Acid Sulphanilic	lb.	.40 —	.45
p-Amidophenol	lb.	6.00 —	7.00
p-Amidophenol Hydrochloride	lb.	.23 —	.26
Aniline Oil	lb.	.23 —	.26
Aniline Salts	lb.	.28 —	.30
Aniline for red	lb.	— —	1.00
Anthracene (80 p.c.)	lb.	.10 —	.12
Anthraquinone		— —	—
Benzaldehyde	lb.	5.00 —	5.50
Benzol, C. P.	gal.	.55 —	.60
Benzol, Com.	gal.	.55 —	.60
Benzidine	lb.	1.90 —	2.25
Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	1.50 —	1.65
Benzylchloride	lb.	— —	3.50
Chlorobenzol, contract	lb.	— —	.31
Cumidine		— —	—
Diamidophenol	lb.	— —	15.00
o—Dianisidine		— —	—
Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.35 —	.40
Diethylaniline	lb.	— —	3.50
Dimethylaniline	lb.	.55 —	.60
m—Dinitrobenzene	lb.	.80 —	1.05
Dinitrochlorbenzene	lb.	.50 —	.55
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.44 —	.75
Dinitrotoluol	lb.	.55 —	.60
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.80 —	.85
Diphenylamine	lb.	.85 —	.90
Dioxynaphthalene		— —	—
Induline	lb.	2.00 —	2.25
Methylanthraquinone		— —	—
Mononitromethylaniline	lb.	— —	2.50
Naphthalene	lb.	.10 —	.10½
Naphthalenediamine		— —	—
a—Naphthol		— —	—
b-Naphthol	lb.	.85 —	.90
a—Naphthylamine	lb.	— —	—
b—Naphthylamine		— —	—
p—Nitraniline	lb.	1.50 —	1.60
Sublimed	lb.	1.00 —	1.10
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.18 —	.20
o—Nitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.50 —	.55
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.44 —	.65
Nitronaphthol		— —	—
Nitrotoluol	lb.	.50 —	.55
o—Nitro-toluol	lb.	— —	1.10
p—Nitro-toluol	lb.	— —	1.65
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.75 —	1.80
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.50 —	5.00
Phthalic Anhydride		— —	—
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	— —	—
Resorcinol	lb.	17.00 —	17.50
Technical	lb.	— —	9.00
Toluidine	lb.	1.00 —	1.10
o—Toluidine, contract	lb.	1.45 —	1.65
p—Toluidine, contract	lb.	1.70 —	1.90
Toluol, pure	gal	2.00 —	2.25
Toluol Commercial 90 p.c.	gal.	1.75 —	2.00
M-Toluylenediamine		— —	—
Xylene, pure	gal.	1.00 —	1.25
Xylene, Com.	lb.	.35 —	.40
Xylidine	lb.	.75 —	.80

COAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black	lb.	1.50 —	2.30
Acid Brown	lb.	1.50 —	1.65
Acid Fuchsin	lb.	8.00	10.00
Acid Orange	lb.	1.10 —	2.00
Acid Orange II	lb.	1.10 —	1.25
Acid Orange III	lb.	1.00 —	1.15
Acid Red	lb.	2.85 —	4.00
Acid Scarlet	lb.	2.25 —	4.25
Acid Yellow	lb.	2.00 —	3.00
Alizarin Blue	lb.	— —	—
Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	— —	—
Alizarin Blue, medium	lb.	— —	—
Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	— —	—
Alizarin Orange	lb.	— —	—
Alizarin Yellow	lb.	— —	—
Alpine Red	lb.	— —	—
Alpine Yellow	lb.	— —	—
Azo Carmine	lb.	— —	—
Azo Yellow	lb.	2.50 —	3.00
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	— —	—
Azo Yellow, red shade	lb.	4.50 —	5.00
Aurine	lb.	2.00 —	2.50
Bismarck Brown Y	lb.	1.85 —	2.30
Bismarck Brown F	lb.	— —	—
Bismarck Brown FF conc.	lb.	— —	—
Bismarck Brown 3R	lb.	— —	—
Bismarck Brown R.	lb.	1.75 —	2.75
Bright Red	lb.	— —	—
Chrome Blue	lb.	— —	—
Chrome Red	lb.	— —	—
Chrysamine Yellow	lb.	— —	2.50
Chrysoidine	lb.	1.50 —	1.60
Chrysoidine R.	lb.	1.75 —	2.25
Chrysoidine Y	lb.	— —	1.60
Congo Red	lb.	— —	2.50
Crystal Violet	lb.	— —	7.00
Direct Acid Orange	lb.	— —	—
Direct Black	lb.	2.10 —	2.50
Direct Blue	lb.	3.00 —	3.50
Direct Sky Blue	lb.	4.00 —	6.00
Direct Brown	lb.	2.50 —	4.00
Direct Bordeaux	lb.	— —	5.50
Direct Fast Red	lb.	— —	2.50
Direct Red	lb.	4.00 —	4.25
Direct Yellow	lb.	— —	4.75
Direct Fast Yellow	lb.	— —	—
Direct Violet	lb.	2.75 —	5.00
Fast Scarlet	lb.	— —	—
Fur Black, extra	lb.	3.50 —	4.50
Fur Brown B.	lb.	3.00 —	6.00
Fur Brown GG	lb.	— —	8.00
Green Crystals	lb.	7.50 —	8.50
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	— —	1.50
Indigotine, conc.	lb.	3.85 —	4.00
Indigotine, paste	lb.	.35 —	.40
Induline	lb.	1.30 —	1.60
Magenta	lb.	— —	—10.00
Metanil Yellow	lb.	2.50 —	3.00
Medium Green	lb.	— —	—
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	5.00 —	7.00
Methyl Violet	lb.	5.50 —	7.50
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	1.50 —	1.60
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	1.00 —	1.15
Nigrosine, water sol	lb.	1.10 —	1.25
Naphthol Green	lb.	— —	6.00
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	— —	—
Oil Black	lb.	— —	1.50
Oil Orange	lb.	— —	2.00
Oil Scarlet	lb.	2.00 —	3.00
Oil Yellow	lb.	— —	2.00
Orange Y, conc.	lb.	1.10 —	1.50
Ponceau	lb.	— —	2.00
Scarlet 2R	lb.	— —	2.35
Soluble Blue	lb.	6.50 —	8.00
Sulphur Black	lb.	.75 —	.90
Sulphur Black E.S. ext.conc.	lb.	— —	—
Sulphur Black E.S. standard	lb.	— —	—
Sulphur Black 100 p.c.	lb.	— —	—
Sulphur Black 150 p.c.	lb.	— —	.85
Sulphur Blue	lb.	3.60 —	4.60
Sulphur Blue-Black	lb.	— —	—
Sulphur Brown Chestnut	lb.	.28 —	.50
Sulphur Green	lb.	— —	1.75
Sulphur Yellow	lb.	— —	—
Tartrazine	lb.	1.75 —	2.00
Wool Orange	lb.	— —	1.10
Victoria Blue	lb.	16.00	—18.00
Victoria Blue base	lb.	—	—25.00
Victoria Green	lb.	— —	—
Victoria Red	lb.	— —	—
Victoria Yellow	lb.	— —	—
Yellow for wool	lb.	— —	—

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Annatto, fine	lb.	.32 —	.35
Seed	lb.	.14 —	.17
Carmine No. 40	lb.	4.25 —	4.75
Cochineal	lb.	.53 —	.58
Gambier, see tanning			
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.75 —	4.00
Oudes	lb.	3.25 —	3.50
Guatemala	lb.	2.40 —	2.65
Kurpahs	lb.	3.00 —	3.50
Madras	lb.	1.25 —	1.30
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.22 —	.24
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	— —	—
Chinese	lb.	22. —	.25
Persian Berries	lb.	— —	—
Quercitron Bark, see tanning	lb.	— —	—
Sumac, see tanning	lb.	— —	—
Turmeric, Madras	lb	.10½—	.11½
Aleppey	lb.	.09 —	.10
Pubna	lb.	— —	—
China	lb.	.08 —	.09

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	— —	—
Camwood, chips	lb.	.17 —	.20
Fustic, sticks,	ton	18.00	—20.00
Chips	lb.	.04 —	.05
Hypernic, chips	lb.	.09 —	.10
Logwood, sticks	ton	18.00	—50.00
Chips	lb.	.03 —	.05
Quercitron, see tanning			
Red Saunders, chips	lb.	.15 —	.17

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.16 —	.18
Concentrated	lb.	.20 —	.30
Cutch, Mangrove, see tanning			
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.09 —	.11
Liquid	lb.	.07 —	.09
Tablet	lb.	.10 —	.12
Cudbear, French	lb.	— —	—
English	lb.	.25 —	.30
Concentrated	lb.	— —	—
Flavine	lb.	1.00 —	1.50
Fustic	lb.	.17 —	.19
Gall	lb.	— —	.17
Hematine	lb.	.16 —	.18
Crystals	lb.	.28 —	.31
Hypernic, liquid	lb.	.21 —	.22
Indigo, natural	lb.	.28 —	.30
Solid	lb	— —	.37
Logwood, solid	lb.	.26 —	.28
51 deg. Twaddle	lb.	.14 —	.16
Contract	lb.	— —	—
Osage Orange—			
Powdered	lb.	— —	.30
Paste	lb.	— —	.15
Persian Berries	lb.	— —	—
Quebracho, see tanning			
Quercitron	lb.	.08½—	.09
Sumac, see tanning			

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS AND ACCESSORIES

Albumen, Egg	lb.	.76 —	.80
Blood, imported	lb.	.36 —	.42
Doemstic	lb.	.32 —	.42
Prussian blue	lb.	— —	—
Soluble	lb.	.95 —	1.00
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.11 —	.15
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.20 —	.25

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	ton	140.00	—150.00
Divi-Divi	ton	53.00	—55.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Mangrove African, 38 p.c.	ton	55.00	—57.00
Mangrove Bark, S. A.	ton	28.00	—38.00
Myrobolans	ton	65.00	—72.00
Oak Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Ground	ton	—	—17.50
Quercitron Bark No. 1	ton	—	—50.00
No. 2	ton	—	—28.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. ton	ton	85.00	—87.00
Virginia, 20% tan	ton	—	—48.00
Valonia Cups	ton	— —	—
Valonia Beard	ton	— —	—
Wattle Bark	ton	57.00	—58.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25% tan., bbls.	lb.	.02¼—	.02¾
Clarified, 25% tan. bbls	lb.	.02½—	.03
Crystals, ordinary	lb.	— —	—
Clarified	lb.	— —	—
Drumtan, 25% tan	lb.	.02½—	.03
Gambier, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.08½—	.09½
Common	lb.	.12 —	.12½
Cubes No. 1	lb.	.22½—	.23
No. 2	lb.	.19 —	.20
Hemlock, 25% tan	lb.	.03½—	.04¼
Larch, 25% tan	lb.	.03 —	.03¾
Crystals, 50% tan	lb.	.06 —	.07
Mangrove, 55% tan	lb.	.08 —	.12
Liquid, 25% tan	lb.	.06 —	.08
Muskegon, 23-30% tan, 50% total solids	lb.	.01¾—	.02½
Myrobalans, liquid, 23-25% tan	lb.	.06 —	.07
Solid, 50% tan	lb.	.10 —	.11
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25% tan	lb.	.03¾—	.04½
Quebracho, liquid, 35-37% tan treated	lb.	.06 —	.07
35-37% tan, untreated	lb.	.05¾—	.06½
35-37% tan, bleaching	lb.	.07 —	.08
Solid, 65% tan, ordinary	lb.	.07½—	.08½
Clarified	lb.	.08 —	.09
Spruce, liquid, 20% tan, 50% total solids	lb.	.01 —	.01¼
Sumac, liquid, 25% tan	lb.	.06 —	.12
Valonia, solid, 65% tan,	lb.	nominal	

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH

Cod, Newfoundland	gal.	.79 —	.80
Domestic, prime	gal.	.75 —	.76
Cod Liver, Newfoundland	bbl.	70.00	—75.00
Norwegian	bbl.	112.00	—120.00
Degras, American	lb.	.06¼—	.07¼
English	lb.	.07¾—	.07½
German	lb.	— —	—
Neutral	lb.	— —	—
Herring	gal.	— —	—
Horse	lb.	.10½—	.11¾
Lard, prime, winter	gal.	1.29 —	1.30
Off Prime	gal.	1.09 —	1.10
Extra, No. 1	gal.	.97 —	.98
No. 1	gal.	.93 —	.94
No. 2	gal.	.86 —	.87
Menhaden, Northr. crude	gal.	— —	—
South, crude, f.o.b plant	gal.	— —	—

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Menhaden, Brown, st'd	gal.	.74	— .75
Light, st'd	gal.	.76	— .77
Yellow, bleached	gal.	.78	— .79
White, bl'ch'd winter	gal.	.80	— .81
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	**gal.**	**1.19**	**— 1.25**
30 deg., cold test	**gal.**	**1.14**	**— 1.17**
40 deg., cold test	**gal.**	**1.09**	**— 1.14**
Prime	gal.	.99	— 1.04
Dark	gal.	.89	— .90
Oleo Oil	lb.	.14¾—	.18½
Porpoise, body	**gal.**	—	— —
Jaw	gal.	—	— —
Red, (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.08½—	.09¼
Saponified	lb.	.09	— .09¾
Seal, white	**gal.**	—	— —
Sod Oil	lb.	.09	— .09¾
Sperm bleached, winter			
38 deg., cold test	gal.	1.06	— 1.07
45 deg., cold test	gal.	1.04	— 1.05
Natural winter, 38 deg. cold test	gal.	1.03	— 1.04
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.13½—	.14
Double pressed	lb.	.14½—	.14¼
Triple pressed	lb.	.15½—	.15¾
Tallow, acidless	**gal.**	**1.03**	**— 1.04**
Prime	**gal.**	**1.02**	**— 1.03**
Whale, Bleached, natural	gal.	.81	— .82
Extra bleached, winter	gal.	.83	— .84

VEGETABLE

Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.18	— .18¾
Cases	lb.	.18½—	.19
No. 3	lb.	.17¾—	.18
Chaulmoogra	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Cocoanut Oil, Ceylon	lb.	—	— —
Cochin, domestic	lb.	.16½—	.17
Cochin, imported	lb.	—	— —
Domestic, tanks	lb.	.13¾—	.14
Corn, refined, bbls.		12.51	—12.55
Cottonseed, Crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	—	— .83
Summer, yellow	gal.	—	—12.45
Summer, white	gal.	—	— —
Winter yellow	**gal.**	—	— —
Croton	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	—	— .94
5 bbl. lots	gal.	—	— .95
Boiled, 5 bbl. lots	gal.	—	— .96
Double Boiled, 5 bbl. lots,	**gal.**	—	**— .96**
Olive, denatured	gal.	1.16	— 1.20
Foots	gal.	.11	— .11½
U. S. P.	gal.	1.85	— 2.00
Palm Lagos	lb.	.12¼—	.12¾
Commercial	lb.	.11½—	.12
Prime, red	lb.	.12	— .12¾
Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.14¼—	.14¾
Palm Kernel, imported	lb.	.14½—	.14¾
Peanut Oil, edible	gal.	.99	— 1.00
Pine Oil, white steam	gal.	.60	— .62
Yellow, steam	gal	.51	— .60
Poppy	gal.	—	— —
Rapeseed, re'd, French, in bbls.	**gal.**	—	**— —**
Blown	gal.	1.15	— 1.16
Refined	gal.	1.10	— 1.11
Rosin oil, first rect.	**gal.**	—	**— .39**
Second	**gal.**	—	**— .41**
Third	**gal.**	—	**— .58**
Sesame, domestic	gal.	1.15	— 1.20
Imported	gal.	1.20	— 1.25
Soya Bean, English	lb.	—	— —
Manchurian	lb.	.12	— .12¼
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	gal.	.55	— .60
Commercial	gal.	.45	— .50

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity 25@30 cold test	gal.	.13½—	.14
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.14	— .15
Summer	gal.	.13	— .14
Cylinder, light filtered	gal.	.21	— .26
Dark, filtered	gal.	.18	— .19
Extra cold test	gal.	.26	— .30
Dark steam refined	gal.	.15	— .18
Neutral, W. Va., 29 grav.	gal.	.26½—	.27
Neutral, filtered lemon, 33@34 gravity	gal.	.21½—	.22
White 30@31 gravity	gal.	.33	— .34
Paraffin, high viscosity 903@865 sp. gr.	gal.	.29½—	.30
Red Paraffin	gal.	.18½—	.22
Spindle, filtered	gal.	.18	— .19
No. 200	gal.	.28	— .35
No. 100	gal.	.24	— .25
No. 110	gal.	.23½—	.24
	gal.	.23	— .23½

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES

Spirits Turpentine in bbls.	gal.	.55½—	.56
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	**gal.**	.51	— .53
Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	**gal.**	.39	— .42
Pitch, prime	200 lb. bbl.	4.00	— 4.50
Tar, pure	50-gal. bbls.	8.50	— 9.00
Rosin, com. to g'd.	280-lb.-bbl.	6.55	— 6.60

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	.49½—	.50
Diamond "I"	lb.	—	— .48½
V. S. O.	lb.	49	— .49½
Fine orange	lb.	.44	— .44½
Second orange	lb.	.42	— .42½
T. N.	lb.	.40	— .40½
A. C. Garnet	lb.	.38	— .38½
Button	lb.	.44	— .45
Regular, bleached	lb.	.41	— .42
Bone, Dry	lb.	.49	— .50

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.21	— .21½
Canton, rolls	lb.	.12¼—	.12½
Saigon, rolls	lb.	.41	— .42
Capsicum, Japan	lb.	.11	— .11½
Bombay	lb.	.10	— .10¾
Cassia Buds	lb.	.13½—	.14
Chillies, Japan	lb.	.12	— .12¼
Mombassa	lb.	.30	— .30¾
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.26	— .26¼
Cloves, Amboyna	lb.	—	— .26
Penang	lb.	.32	— .33
Zanzibar	lb.	.19	— .19¼
Ginger, Jamaica	lb.	.22	— 22½
Ginger, grinding	lb.	.18	— .20
African	lb.	.09½—	.09¾
Cochin	lb.	.10¾—	.11
Japan	lb.	.08	— .08¾
Mace, Banda	lb.	.57	— .57¾
Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.53	— .53½
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.24	— .25
Paprika, Spanish	lb.	.17	— .19
Hungarian	lb.	.26	— .27
Pepper, black, Sing.	lb.	.20	— .20¼
White	lb.	.22¼—	.22½
Pimento	lb.	.05½—	.06½

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas		—	—37.00
f.o.b. New Orleans		—	—33.00
Cottonseed Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta		—	—36.50
Columbia		—	—38.00
New Orleans	ton	37.00	—40.50
Corn Cake	short ton	37.00	—40.00
Meal	short ton	41.00	—42.00
Linseed cake, dom...	short ton	—	—46.00
Linseed Meal	short ton	—	—47.00

SALT PRODUCTS

Salt, fine	280 lb. bbls.	—	— 2.37
	200 lb. sacks	—	— 1.59
Turk's Island— Coarse	140-lb. bags	—	— 1.08
Mineral	140-lb. bags	—	— 1.08
Salt Cake, bulk	lb.	—	— .75

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

Centrifugals— Prime	**gal.**	**.38**	**— .40**
Open kettle	**gal.**	**.40**	**— .50**
Blackstrap	**gal.**	**.17½—**	**.20**
Sugar Syrup, common	**gal.**	**.18**	**— .22½**
Medium	**lb.**	**.24**	**— .26**
Fancy	lb.	.35	— .43
Honey—			
Clear, Comb, fancy	**lb.**	**.14**	**— .15**
Clover, lower grades	**lb.**	**.11**	**— .13**
Buckwheat ext.		.06¼—	.07½
Syrup, Corn, 42 deg.	**lb.**	—	**— 3.21**

COCOA

Accra	lb.	.12	— .13
Bahia	lb.	.13	— .14
Caracas	lb.	.15½—	.16½
Hayti	lb.	.11½—	.12
Maracaibo	**lb.**	**.17½—**	**.18**
Trinidad	lb.	—	— .14¼

REFINED SUGAR

(Prices in Barrels)

	Amer.	Nat.	Ar-bu'le	Fed-eral	War-ner
Powdered	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.85
XXXX	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.90
Confectioners A	6.65	6.65	6.65	—	6.65
Standard gran	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80

FEDERAL DYESTUFF AND CHEMICAL OFFICIALS RESIGN

George T. Bishop, president and director of the Federal Dyestuff & Chemical Company, and five other officers and directors, resigned on Tuesday, January 23rd.

In explanation of his resignation, Mr. Bishop said that he had not expected to hold the position of president for more than a few months, that he had come on from Cleveland last August as the representative of noteholders there to take up the work and that there was no other reason behind his withdrawal. He said that the directors had resigned because of pressure of other duties. The notes held in Cleveland are part of a $2,000,000 issue which the company authorized last summer.

Others who resigned are Ralph Fuller, vice-president; E. G. Tillotson, of Cleveland, director; George A. Coulton, also of Cleveland, director; Merk W. Potter, of New York, director, and George H. Schuler, assistant to the president. No successors to fill the vacancies were named, but they will be announced following a meeting to be held shortly.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN JOBBERS' PRICES

ADVANCED	DECLINED
Arnica Flowers	Acetanilid
Bismuth subbenzoate	Amido Pyrine
Subnitrate	Antimony, Sulphurated
Creosote Carbonate	Bismuth Citrate
Cubeb Berries	and Ammonium
Fenugreek Seed	Subgallate
Guaiacol Carbonate	Subiodide
Menthol	Subsalicylate
Oil, Linseed	Valerate
Mustard	Malva Flowers
Wormseed	Oil, Wintergreen, Synthetic
Potassium Bichromate	Salol
Potassium Cyanide	Sodium Salicylate
Potassium Permanganate	Sulphothyol
Sassafras Bark	Wax, Bees
Sodium Bichromate	

Jobbers' Prices of Drug and Chemicals

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market.

Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

Acacia, select, white	lb.	.50	— .55
1st select powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
Fine granulated 1st	lb.	.55	— .60
Seconds	lb.	.45	— .50
Sorts, Amber	lb.	.22	— .24
Sorts, sifted, white	lb.	.30	— .33
Acetal, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— 2.00
Acetamide, 1 oz. v. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— 1.00
Acetanilid	lb.	.58	— .65
Acetic Anhydride, 1 lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
1 oz. s.v. 7	oz.	.25	— .30
Acetone, Pure C. P., med.	lb.	.37	— .42
Technical	lb.	.30	— .35
Acetonesulphite-Bayer— Preservative for Developing and Fixing Baths			
In 2 ounce boxes		—	— —
In 4 ounce boxes		—	— —
In 16 ounce boxes	ea.	—	— 3.50
Acetphenetidin, U. S. P.	oz.	1.40	— 1.50
Acetozone, P., D. & Co.	oz.	5.25	— 6.00
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr., 1,040)	lb.	.13	— .16
U. S. P., 36 p.c.	lb.	.16	— .17
U. S. P., Glacial, 99 p.c.	lb.	.28	— .40
Arsenic, powd.	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Arsenous, U. S. P. powd.	lb.	.25	— .30
Benzoic, Eng., true	oz.	.90	— 1.00
From Toluol	lb.	12.00	—12.80
Boracic, cryst.	lb.	.13½	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .22
Impalp	lb.	.25	— .30
Bromic, 1 oz. g.s. v. 7	oz.	—	— .30
Butyric, 100 p.c.	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Cacodylic	oz.	—	— 2.00
Camphoric	lb.	5.75	— 5.85
Carbolic, cryst., bulk	lb.	.55	— .56
10 and 25-lb. cans	lb.	.57	— .58
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.62	— .65
Crude, 10-95 p.c.	gal.	.40	— .80
Carminic, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .60
Chloracetic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.35	— .40
Chromic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.20	— .25
1-lb.	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
C. P.	oz.	—	— .25
Chrysophanic, true, v.	oz.	.50	— .55
Cinnamic, pure	lb.	—	— 8.00
Synthetic v	oz.	—	— —
Natural, 1 oz. v.	oz.	—	— —
Citric, cryst. (kegs)	lb.	.66½	— .67½
Less than keg	lb.	.70	— .75
Granulated	lb.	.75	— .85
Cresylic	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Dichloracetic, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7 oz.		—	— —
Formic, Conc, 1-lb. bot.	lb.	—	— 1.25
	oz.	—	— .18
Gallic	oz.	.17	— .19
¼, ½, 1 lb. cartons	lb.	1.68	— 1.76
Glycerophosphoric	oz.	.30	— .50
Hippuric	oz.	—	— —
Hydriodic, sp. gr., 1.50	oz.	.35	— .40
Hydrobrom, conc., v.	oz.	.10	— .12
Dil., U.S.P., oz. v. incl.	oz.	.06	— .08
	lb.	.55	— .60
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U. S. P.	oz.	.10	— .12
Hydrofluoric, 55 p.c., in gut. pch. bot.	lb.	—	— 2.30
52 p.c., ceres, bt.	lb.	—	— .80
Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per cent	oz.	.12	— .15
U. S. P., 10 p.c.	oz.	.06	— .08
Iodic	oz.	—	— 1.25
Lactic, U.S.P., 1 oz. v.	oz.	.25	— .30
	lb.	4.20	— 4.60
Dilute	oz.	.12	— .15
Molybdic C. P.	lb.	6.00	—11.00
Malic, 1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— 2.00
Monochloracetic, crys.	oz.	.20	— .25
Muriatic, com., 20 deg. (Carboys) 120 lbs., (2½)	lb.	.06	— .08
C. P. Hydrochloric	lb.	.16	— .18
Nitric, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	.07	— .08
36 deg., less	lb.	.12	— .14
38 deg., carboy	lb.	.08½	— .09
38 deg., less	lb.	.13	— .15
C.P., carboy	lb.	—	— .10
C. P. less	lb.	.15	— .20
Nitro-Muriatic	lb.	.25	— .30
Oleic, purified	lb.	.30	— .35
Oxalic	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .70
Acid, Palmit (Technical)	lb.	.65	— .70
Phosphomolybdic	oz.	.80	— .85
Phosphoric, diluted	lb.	.18	— .20
U. S. P., 1880, p.c.	lb.	.40	— .50
Syrup, 85 per cent	lb.	.45	— .47
Glacial sticks	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Phthalic	oz.	—	— .60
Picric	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Pyrogallic, ¼, ½ and 1-lb. cans	lb.	4.30	— 4.50
1 oz. v.	oz.	.17	— .40
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.20	— .25
Crude	gal.	.30	— .40
Salicylic, 1 lb. cartons	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Bulk	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
From Gaultheria, oz.	v.	.40	— .45
Succinic crys.	oz.	.38	— .45
Sulphocarbolic (about 30p.c.)	oz.	—	— .25
Sulphosalicylic	oz.	.65	— .75
Sulphuric, Aromatic	lb.	.45	— .50
Com'l 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.)	lb.	—	— .03
Less	lb.	.[illegible]	— .[illegible]
C. P.	lb.	.[illegible]	— .[illegible]
Sulphurous, U.S.P., so'n.	lb.	.14	— .18
Tannic, Comm'l, lb. cart.	lb.	.60	— 1.10
Medicinal	lb.	1.25	— 1.45
Powdered	lb.	.74	— .83
Tartaric cryst.	lb.	.75	— .78
Powdered	lb.	.74	— .77
Trichloracetic	lb.	.37	— .40
Valeric, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.50	— .55
Acidol	oz.	—	— .60
Acoin	oz.	—	— 3.50
Aconite lvs. Eng., 1-lb. b.	lb.	—	— —
Leaves, German	lb.	.22	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .34
Root English	lb.	—	— .90
Powdered	lb.	—	— 1.00
Root German	lb.	.80	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Aconitine, Amorp. ⅛ oz. v.	ea.	1.75	— 2.25
Nitrate, Amorp., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Cryst., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .80
Adalin	lb.	—	— —
Adamon	oz.	—	— 1.20
Adeps, Lanae, Anhydrous	lb.	.70	— .75
Hydrous	lb.	.60	— .70
(See also Lanoline)			
Adonidin, 15 gr. tube	gr.	—	— .20
Adrenalin, 1 gr. v.	oz.	—	— .85
Chlo. Solution	oz.	—	— .85
Adurol (developer) 16 oz. bottles incl.	ea.		—10.00
1 oz.	ea.	—	— .75
Agar Agar	lb.	.55	— .65
Agaric, white	lb.	—	— 1.25
Agaricin	oz.	5.00	— 5.50
Agfa Intensifier, 8-oz. bottle incl. each	lb.	Nominal	
4-oz.	oz.	Nominal	
2-oz.	ea.	—	— .40
Agfa Reducer, 4-oz. bot. inc.	lb.	—	— 3.00
Agurin	oz.	—	— 1.70
10-10 gramme tubes in box.	ea.	—	— .75
Airol	oz.	—	— 1.15
Albumin, from eggs, Inpalp., Powd. sol.	lb.	—	— 1.00
Alcohol, Absolute	gal.	5.00	— 5.50
Cologne, Sp. 95 p.c., U.S.P., bbls.	gal.	2.80	— 2.85
Less	gal.	2.95	— 3.10
Com., 95 p.c. U.S.P., bbls.	gal.	2.78	— 2.79
Less	gal.	2.90	— 3.05
Denatured, bls., & ½ bls.	gal.	.70	— .75
Methylic (Wood) bbls.	gal.	.90	— .95
Aldehyde, Commercial	lb.	.70	— .80
Aletrin (Resinoid)	oz.	.55	— .90
Alkanet root	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Almond meal	lb.	.35	— .55
Almonds, Bitter, shelled	lb.	.43	— .53
Sweet Jordan	lb.	.43	— .53
Aloes, Barbadoes, true	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Powdered	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Cape	lb.	.14	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .27
Curacao, gourds	lb.	.33	— .37
Bulk	lb.	.13	— .18
Socotrine, True	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .52
Purified	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Aloin, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.10	— .12
Alphozone	oz.	3.00	— 4.00
Althea Root	lb.	.45	— .55
Cut	lb.	.75	— .85
Allspice, clean	lb.	.10	— .12
Alum, Ammonia, bbls.	lb.	.0[illegible]	— .06
Dried, 1 lb. carton	lb.	.16	— .19
Ground, bbls. or less	lb.	.06	— .10
Powdered, bbls. or less	lb.	.07	— .12
Alum Chrome	lb.	.60	— .65
Alum, Potash, Powd pure	lb.	.13½	— .16
Alum-Ammon-Powd	lb.	.08	— .11
Sodic, Technical	lb.	.45	— .50
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Chloride, crys.	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Hydroxide, U.S.P.	lb.	.40	— .50
Metallic, powdered	oz.	.19	— .23
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— .80
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 2.40
Sulphate, Com'l.	lb.	.09	— .12
Cryst., C.P.	lb.	.40	— .45
Purified	lb.	.29	— .32
Alumnol	lb.	—	— 5.50
Alypin	oz.	—	— —
Ambergris, Black	dr.	2.00	— 2.40
Gray	dr.	3.00	— 3.50
Amido pyrine (chemical pyramidon)	oz.	—	— 2.50
Amidol (developer) 16-oz. bottles incl.		Nominal	
1-oz. bottle incl.	oz.	.65	— .75
Ammonia Water, 16 deg.	lb.	.05	— .07
20 deg.	lb.	.07	— .09½
26 deg., Conc.	lb.	.08	— .14
Ammoniac, Gum, tears	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	—	— .75
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	oz.	.10	— .12
Arsenate	oz.	—	— .16
Bichromate	lb.	1.10	— 1.32
Bitartrate	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Benzoate	oz.	—	— .40
Bromide, 1 lb. bottles	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Carbonate, Jars	lb.	.15	— .18
Resub. Cubes, 1 lb. bot.	lb.	.29	— .37
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Citrate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.12	— .15
Fluoride	lb.	1.05	— 2.10
Hypophosp. (lb. 1.95)	oz.	.15	— .18
Hydrosulphuret, 1 lb. g.s.b. 15	lb.	—	— .30
Iodide	lb.	5.25	— 5.55
Molybdate	oz.	.45	— .52
Muriate	lb.	.23	— .27
Com'l Gran.	lb.	.23	— .25
C. P. Gran.	lb.	.26	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .31
Nitrate, cryst.	lb.	.22	— .25
Granulated	lb.	.22	— .25
Nitroferrocyanide	lb.	—	— 6.50
Oxalate, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	1.10	— 1.33
Persulphate, 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	1.15	— 1.30
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .13
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	.16	— .18
Phosphate, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.45	— .55
Salicylate	lb.	2.00	— 2.30
Sulphate	lb.	.09	— .16
Pure, resub.	lb.	.20	— .25
Sulphocyanate, 1 lb. c.b. 9 lb.	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .20
Tartrate (neutral)	lb.	.95	— 1.10
Valerate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—13.00
Ammonol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Amyl Acetate	gal.	5.25	— 6.00
Technical	lb.	.70	— .80
Nitrate, sealed tube	oz.	—	— .43
Nitrite, sealed tube	oz.	—	— .35
Anaesthesin	oz.	—	— 3.00
Angelica Root, foreign	lb.	.40	— .45
Seed	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Anise Seed	lb.	.30	— .35
Star	lb.	.30	— .35
Angostura Bark	lb.	.50	— .55
Annato Seed	lb.	.15	— .20
Anthion (Hypo. Elim), 100-gm. bottles	ea.	—	— .60
Anticol	oz.	—	— .50
Antifebrin	oz.	—	— .17
Antimony, arsenate	oz.	—	— .25
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride, Sol'n, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	.27	— .30
(Sol'n Butter of Antimony) Needle	lb.	.25	— .30
Antimony Oxide, white	lb.	—	— .60
Sulphurated (Kermes Mineral)	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Antipyrine	oz.	1.20	— 1.45
Apiol, liquid, green	oz.	—	— 25
Apocodeine Hydrochl, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 4.50
Apomorphine, Muriate, Amorphous, ⅛ oz. v.	ea.	—	— —
Crystals, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	—	—29.40
Areca Nuts	lb.	.18	— .23
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .28
Argyol	oz.	—	— 1.50
Aristochin (Bayer)	oz.	—	— 2.20
Aristol, Bayer	oz.	—	— 1.80
Arnica Flowers	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Powdered	lb.	1.70	— 1.85
Ground	lb.	1.75	— 1.80

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Arnica Root	lb.	.65	— .70
Arrowroot, Amer.	lb.	.12	— .14
Bermuda, true	lb.	.55	— .60
Jamaica	lb.	—	— —
St. Vincent	lb.	.20	— .25
Taylor's ¼ lb. in tin foil boxes, 12 lb.	lb.	.34	— .37
Arsenic, Bromide, cryst	oz.	.36	— .40
Chloride	oz.	—	— .40
Iodide	oz.	.46	— .50
White, pow'd com'l	lb.	.11	— .13
Powdered, pure	lb.	.16	— .20
Yellow (Orpiment)	lb.	.35	— .80
Powdered, Medic.	lb.	.38	— .90
Asafetida, good fair	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Powdered	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Asbestos	lb.	.25	— .40
Aspidospermine, Amorph. 15 gr.		1.00	— 1.20
Cryst, 15 gr.	ea.	—	— 3.25
Aspirin	oz.	—	— .85
25 oz. lots	oz.	—	— .80
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of 12	doz.	—	— 1.68
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of 24	doz.	—	— 3.12
Tablets, 5 grain, boxes of 12	doz.	—	— 1.44
Tablets, 5 grain, bottles of 24	doz.	—	— 2.64
Tablets, per 100		—	— .88
Atophan (S. & G.)	oz.	—	— —
Atramin	oz.	—	— .15
Atropine, 5 grains		—	— 1.15
Sulphate, 5 grains		—	— 1.10
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.40	— .45
Balmony Leaves, Pressed	lb.	—	— .28
Balsam Fir, Canada	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Oregon	lb.	.16	— .20
Peru	lb.	3.45	— 4.00
Tolu	lb.	.55	— .60
Baptisin (Resinoid)	oz.	.45	— .70
Barium Carb., prec., pure	lb.	.35	— .40
C. P., 1 lb. bots	lb.	—	— 1.00
Caustic Hyd'te, C.P. crys.	lb.	—	— .50
Chloride 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.25	— .42
Cyanide, techn.	lb.	—	— 2.00
Dioxide, Anhydrous	lb.	.55	— .60
Hydroxide, pure, crys	lb.	—	— .30
Iodide	oz.	—	— .55
Nitrate, powdered	lb.	.22	— .27
Pure, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.45	— .55
Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes)	lb.	.07	— .10
Pure precip.	lb.	.25	— .30
Sulphate, for X-ray diag.	lb.	.50	— .55
	oz.	—	— .20
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	—	— .24
Bayberry Bark, select	lb.	.12	— .17
Bay Laurel Leaves	lb.	.16	— .20
Bay Rum, P. R., bbls.	gal.	—	— 1.85
Less	gal.	2.05	— 2.50
Beans, Calabar	lb.	.38	— .42
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Para	lb.	.70	— .75
Surinam	lb.	.85	— .95
St. Ignatius	lb.	.30	— .35
Vanilla, Mexican, long	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
Short	lb.	6.00	— 6.75
Cuts	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Bourbon	lb.	3.75	— 4.50
So. American	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Tahiti	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Bebeerine hydrochlor	oz.	—	— 2.50
Sulphate	oz.	—	— 2.50
Belladonna lvs., 1 lb. bot.	lb.	1.90	— 2.15
Bulk	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Root, German	lb.	3.60	— 3.75
Powdered	lb.	3.90	— 4.00
Benzaldehyde	lb.	7.00	— 7.75
Benzanilide	oz.	—	— 2.50
Benzine	gal.	.30	— .40
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Sumatra	lb.	.50	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Benzonaphthol	oz.	—	— 2.00
Berberine, C. P., ½ oz. v.	ea.	—	— —
Sulphate, 1 oz, v.	oz.	2.80	— 3.00
Berberine Phosphate	lb.	—	— —
Berberis Aquifolium	lb.	.20	— .25
Beta Eucaine, (S. & G.)	oz.	—	— 3.50
Betanaphthol, resub., U.S.P.	lb	2.75	— 3.00
	oz.	.22	— .25
Betin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— —
Bismuth, Betanaph	oz.	—	— .43
Bromide	oz.	—	— .43
Citrate and Ammonium	lb.	4.45	— 4.60
Formic-iodide	oz.	—	— .45
Glycerite, N.F.	lb.	—	— 1.80
Hydroxide, powd.	lb.	—	— 5.05
Oleate, 50 p.c.	oz.	—	— .50
Oxychloride	lb.	—	— 4.35
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	—	— 9.30
Phosphate	lb.	—	— 5.20
Bismuth, Salicylate, 65 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
Acid, 40 p.c.	lb.	—	— 4.75
Sub-benzoate	lb.	6.65	— 6.90
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
Subgallate	lb.	3.25	— 3.35
Subiodide	lb.	5.85	— 6.90
Sublactate	lb.	—	— —
Subnitrate	lb.	2.95	— 3.05
Subsalicylate, Basic U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 5.20
Tannate	oz.	.30	— .32
Valerate	oz.	.60	— .70
Blackhaw Bark	lb.	.25	— .30
Bloodroot	lb.	.18	— .22
Blue Mass (Blue Pill)	lb.	.72	— .77
Powdered	lb.	.77	— .82
Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulphate).			
Bone, Cuttlefish	lb.	.40	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Jeweler's	lb.	.75	— .85
Boneset, Leaves and Tops	lb.	—	— .20
Borax, Refined	lb.	.10	— .12
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .14
Bromalin	oz.		— 1.25
Bromine	oz.	.20	— .25
Bromoform	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Broom Tops	lb.	.18	— .30
Brucine	oz.	—	— 1.75
Bryony Root	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Powdered	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Buchu Leaves, long	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Short	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Powdered	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Buckthorn Bark	lb.	.44	— .48
Buds Balm or Gilead	lb.	.35	— .40
Cassia	lb.	.24	— .30
Burdock Root, Crushed	lb.	.35	— .45
Seed	lb.	—	— .34
Cacao Butter, bulk	lb.	.50	— .55
Baker's A and white	lb.	.55	— .60
Dutch	lb.	.55	— .60
Huyler's 12 lb. box	lb.	.55	— .65
Cadmium Bromide	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
1 oz. c.v. 4.	oz.	—	— .30
Carbonate	lb.	—	— 2.80
Iodide	lb.	—	— 5.75
Metal, sticks	lb.	—	— 2.15
Nitrate	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Sulphate	lb.	2.15	— 2.30
Caffeine, pure	lb.	13.00	—13.25
	oz.	—	— .98
Acetate	oz.	—	— 1.45
Benzoate	oz.	1.25	— 1.55
Bromide	oz.	.90	— 1.10
Citrated	lb.	8.25	— 8.60
Hydrobrom, gr. eff.	lb.	.60	— .75
Hydrochlor (true salt)	oz.	1.05	— 1.60
Salicylate	oz.	1.10	— 1.30
Sulphate, eighths	oz.	1.25	— 1.60
Valerate	oz.	1.25	— 1.50
Calamine, Pink	lb.	.30	— .36
Calamus Root, peeled	lb.	.40	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .50
White, peeled and split	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Calcium Acetate, dried	lb.	.70	— .80
Benzoate	oz.	—	— .40
Bromide	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Chloride, crude	lb.	.08	— .15
Fused	lb.	.65	— .90
Granulated	lb.	.12	— .18
Citrate	lb.	—	— —
Formate	oz.	.11	— .12
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.18	— .20
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.05	— 1.25
Iodide	lb.	5.25	— 5.90
Lactate	oz.	.17	— .20
Lactophosphate Sol.	lb.	2.00	— 2.75
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .85
Oxalate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Peroxide	lb.	1.90	— 2.15
Permanganate	oz.	.35	— .40
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.90	— .95
Salicylate	lb.	—	— —
Sulphate, Precip., pure	lb.	.35	— .40
Sulphite	lb.	.14	— .18
Sulphocarbolate	oz.	.16	— .18
Calendula Flowers	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)			
Camphor, refined	lb.	.93½	— .95
¼-lb. squares	lb.	.93½	— .95
Powdered	lb.	.98½	— 1.00
Japanese	lb.	.95½	— 1.00
Monobromated	lb.	3.50	— 3.70
Canary Seed, Sicily	lb.	—	— —
Smyrna	lb.	—	— —
So. American	lb.	.07½	— .09
Canella Bark, powdered	lb.	.30	— .34
Cannabine Tannate	oz.	—	— —
Cannabis Indica Herb	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Cantharides, Russ, sifted	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Powdered	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Powdered	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Capsicin	oz.	.65	— .75
Cantharidin, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.75
Capsicum	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Caoutchouc	lb.	—	— 1.50
Caramel (Burnt Sugar)	lb.	.18	— .20
Caraway	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .70
Carbon Disulphide	lb.	.30	— .35
Tetrachloride	lb.	.25	— .40
Cardamom, Seed bleached	lb.	1.20	— 1.50
Decorticated	lb.	.82	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.92	— 1.00
Carmine, No. 40	oz.	.45	— .50
Carsol Compound	gal.	—	— .75
Cascara Amarga	lb.	.55	— .60
Sagrada Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Cascarilla Bark	lb.	.28	— .32
Fistula	lb.	.20	— .23
Cascarin	oz.	.45	— .75
Cassia, China	lb.	.15	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .35
Saigon, thin, select	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .70
Catechu, Medicinal	lb.	.28	— .35
Catnip Lvs., pressed, oz.	lb.	.27	— .30
Caulophyllin	oz.	.35	— .50
Celery Seed	lb.	.30	— .36
Ceresin, white	lb.	.25	— .30
Yellow	lb.	.20	— .25
Cerium nitrate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxalate	lb.	.85	— .95
Oxide	oz.	—	— .75
Chalk, Precipitated, English, 7 lb. bags	lb.	.11	— .14
Prepared, Eng., Thomas, 8 lb. box, white	box	.50	— .60
Pink	box	.60	— .70
White, bbls.	lb.	.00¾	— .04
Chamomil Flowers, Hun.	lb.	.80	— .85
Roman or Belgian	lb.	.70	— .75
Charcoal, Animal, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .45
Willow, powdered	lb.	.12	— .18
Wood, powdered	lb.	.08	— .12
Cherry Laurel Leaves	lb.	.40	— .47
Chicle	lb.	.75	— .80
Chinoidine	oz.	.12	— .13
Chinolin, pure	oz.	—	— .45
Chiretta	lb.	.40	— .50
Chloralamid vials, 25 grs. ea.		—	— —
Chloral Hydrate, cryst.	lb.	1.65	— 1.80
Chlorine Water (0.4 p. c. chlorine)	lb.	—	— .30
Chloroform	lb.	.65	— .75
Chlorophyll, for Aqueous Sol.	oz.	.60	— .70
For Alcoholic Sol.	oz.	.60	— .70
Chromium Chloride, subl.	oz.	—	— .90
Sulphate, scales	lb.	.95	— 1.35
Powd.	lb.	1.00	— 1.40
Chrysarobin	oz.	1.20	— 1.30
Cimicifugin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Cinchona Bark, pale, sel'd.	lb.	.32	— .38
Red	lb.	.45	— .50
Yellow, Calisaya	lb.	.45	— .50
Cinchonidine, Alkal, pure	oz.	.40	— .45
Bisulphate	oz.	.51	— .65
Hydrobromide	oz.	.60	— .70
Hydrochloride	oz.	.60	— .70
Salicylate	oz.	.51	— .65
Sulphate	oz.	.85	— 1.05
Cinchonine, Alk.	oz.	.48	— .53
Bisulphate	oz.	.22	— .25
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	— .26
Sulphate	oz.	.30	— .38
Salicylate	oz.	.38	— .40
Cinnabar	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Citol Solution, 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	
3-oz. bottle	ea.	—	— .30
Civet	oz.	2.50	— 2.75
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.22	— .24
Powdered, pure	lb.	.26	— .28
Penang	lb.	.42	— .46
Cobalt, pow. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.43	— .48
Carbonate	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride	oz.	—	— .18
Nitrate	oz.	—	— .15
Sulphate	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Cocaine, Alkaloid, ½ oz. v.	oz.	6.00	— 6.30
Hydrochlor, crys., ozs	oz.	5.20	— 5.45
½ oz. vials	oz.	5.40	— 5.65
Oleate (5 p.c. Alk.)	oz.	1.00	— 1.10
Coca Leaves, Huanuco	lb.	—	— —
Truxillo	lb.	.40	— .45
Cocculus Ind. (Fish Ber.)	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Cochineal, Honduras	lb.	.75	— .85

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Powdered	lb.	.85	— .95
Codeine	oz.	10.45	—14.00
Hydrochloride	oz.	10.55	—12.60
Nitrate	oz.	12.60	—12.80
Salicylate	oz.	9.25	—10.70
Phosphate	oz.	9.20	—10.70
Sulphate	oz.	9.65	—11.25
Cohosh Root, black	lb.	.15	— .20
Blue	bl.	.14	— .19
Colchicine, Amorph., 5 gr. v.gr.		—	— .17
Colchicum Root	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Powdered	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Seed	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Powdered	lb.	1.85	— 1.95
Collodion, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	.49	— .60
Cantharidal, U.S.P.	lb.	8.50	—11.00
Flexible, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .56
Styptic, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.00
Colocynth, select	lb.	.38	— .43
Pulp	lb.	.80	— .85
Colombo Root	lb.	.20	— .25
Coltsfoot Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Comfrey Root, crushed	lb.	.24	— .26
Condurango Bark, true	lb.	.30	— .34
Conium Leaves	lb.	.27	— .32
Seed	lb.	.25	— .30
Copaiba, S. A.	lb.	.70	— .75
Para	lb.	.63	— .70
Copper, Acetate, distilled	lb.	.90	— 1.15
Ammoniated	lb.	.60	— .70
Arsenate	oz.	—	— .15
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .12
Carbonate	lb.	.45	— .60
Chloride, pure, cryst.	lb.	.60	— 1.50
Ferrocyanide, 1 oz. c.v. 4.	oz.	—	— .15
Hydroxide	lb.	—	— 2.00
Iodide	oz.	.46	— .50
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .55
Oleate, 20 p.c.	oz.	—	— .23
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
Sulphate (Blue Vit.)	lb.	.16	— .19
Bbls.	lb.	.14	— .15
Powdered	lb.	.19	— .22
Copperas	lb.	.02 1-2	—.04
Coriander	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Corrosive Sublimate (see Mercury Bichloride)			
Coto Bark	lb.	.35	— .45
Cotoin, true, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	—	—27.00
Cotton Root Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Couch Grass (Doggrass)		—	— —
Cramp Bark	lb.	.12	— .20
Coumarin	oz.	.95	— 1.05
Cranesbill	lb.	.24	— .29
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Cream Tartar, powdered	lb.	.40	— .50
Creosote, Beechwood	oz.	.20	— .22
Carbonate	oz.	—	— 2.25
Phosphite	oz.	—	— —
Valerate	oz.	—	— 1.50
Cresol U. S. P.	lb.	—	— .34
Croton-Chloral (Butylchl.)	oz.	.55	— .65
Cubeb Berries, sifted	lb.	.65	— .70
Powdered	lb.	.75	— .80
Cudbear	lb.	.35	— .45
Culver's Root	lb.	.27	— .30
Cumin Seed	lb.	.35	— .40
Cyanine, 15 gr. vial	ea.		—
Cypripedin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.25
Damiana Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Dandelion Herb	lb.	.30	— .35
Root	lb.	.38	— .44
Cut	lb.	47	— .52
Daturine Sulph, 5-10-15 gr. v.gr.		.25	— .32
Dermatol	oz.	.19	— .26
Dextrine, yellow	lb.	.08	— .10
White	lb.	.12	— .15
Dextro-quinine	oz.	—	— .37
Diacetylmorphine, Alk.	oz.	12.35	—12.65
Hydrochloride	oz.	11.05	— 11.25
Dianol (developer), 1 lb. bots. incl.	lb.	Nominal	
1 oz.		—	— .80
Diethyl Barbituric Acid (Veronal)	oz.	—	— 2.50
Digalen, ½ oz. v.	vial	—	— .80
Digipuratum, ¼ oz.	ea.	—	— 1.70
Digitalin, eighths	oz.	10.00	—11.00
15 gr. vials	ea.	.60	— .65
Digitalis Leaves Eng.	lb.	—	— —
Bulk	lb.	.60	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.85	— .95
Pressed, ozs.		.50	— .55
Digitoxin, 1 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 2.00
Diogen, 16 oz.	oz.	—	— —
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .37
Dionin	oz.	—	—13.50
Diuretin	oz.	—	— 1.75
Dog Grass, cut	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Dover's Powder	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Dragon's Blood powd.	lb.	.35	— .65
Extra	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Powdered	lb.	1.60	— 1.90
Reeds	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Duboisine Sulph. 5 gr. tbs. gr.		—	— —
Duotol	oz.	—	— 1.50
Dwarf Elder	lb.	35	— .40
Echinacea Root	lb.	.38	— .42
Ground	lb.	.40	— .44
Edinol (developer), 16-oz. bots. incl.		—	— —
Eikonogen (developer), 16-oz.	lb.	Nominal	
1-oz.	oz.	—	— .45
Elaterin	15 grs.	—	— 2.00
Elaterium	oz.	2.00	— 2.20
Elderberries	lb.	.25	— .30
Flowers, pressed	lb.	.30	— .35
Juice, Sambuci	lb.	—	— .30
Elm Bark, select	lb.	.28	— .33
Ground, pure	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered, pure	lb.	.33	— .36
Emetin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	—13.00
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Emetine, Alkaloid, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 2.75
Eosine	oz.	—	— .80
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)			
Ergot, Russia	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Ergotin, Bonjean	oz.	—	— 1.00
Ergotole	oz.	—	— 1.00
Erthroxylin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 6.00
Eserine (Alk.), 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Sulphate, 1 gr. tubes	ea.	—	— .35
Eserine-Pilocarpine, 3 gr. v. ea.		—	— .80
Ether, Acetic	lb.	.55	— .70
Chloric	lb.	.60	— .80
Nitrous Conct.	lb.	.80	— 1.10
U.S.P.	lb.	.27	— .51
U.S.P., 1880	lb	.30	— 36
Washed	lb.	.32	— .37
Valerianic	oz.	.52	— .62
Ethyl Acetate, U.S.P.	lb.	.55	— .70
Benzoate	lb.	—	— 8.00
Bromide, 1 oz. seal. tube	oz.	—	— .40
Chloride, 10 gm. seal. tube.	ea.	—	— .40
Iodide, 1 oz. seal, tube	oz.	—	— .55
Eucaine Hydrochlor.	oz.	—	— 3.50
Eucalyptol, U.S.P.	oz.	.12	— .14
Eucalyptus Leaves	lb.	.15	— .20
Eudoxine	oz.	—	— 2.10
Eugenol, U. S. P. oz. 30	lb.	—	— 4.00
Euresol	oz.	—	— 2.10
Pro Capillis	oz.	—	— 2.10
Euonymin (Eclec. powd.)	oz.	.40	— .45
Euphorbium	lb.	.28	— .32
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .38
Euphorine	oz.	—	— 1.25
Euquinine	oz.	—	— —
Europhen	oz.	—	— 1.80
Exalgine	oz.	—	— 1.40
Extract Male Fern	oz.	—	— .75
Fennel Seed	lb.	.31	— .40
Ferratin	oz.	—	— 1.30
Tablets, 7½ gr. bots of 50		—	— 1.30
Ferripyrin (Hoechst)	oz.	—	— 1.50
Ferrous Oxalate (Photog.), 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	—	— 1.50
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .15
Flaxseed, cleaned	bbls.	—	—12.50
Less	lb.	.08	— .13
Ground	lb.	.08½	— .12
Foenugreek Seed	lb.	.10	— .12
Ground	lb.	.10	— .15
Formaldehyde	lb.	.20	— .30
Formosulphite, 1 lb. c.b. inc.	lb.	—	— .50
¼ lb. c.b. inc.	lb.	—	— .20
Fuller's Earth	lb.	.05	— .08
Fustic, chips	lb.	.07	— .10
Gaduol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Galangal Root, selected	lb.	.18	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .32
Galbanum, strained	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Gambier	lb.	.12	— .16
Gamboge, blocky	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Powdered	lb.	2.00	— 2.20
Select, Pipe, bright	lb.	2.05	— 2.25
Garlic, on strings	string	.25	— .30
Gaultheria (see Wintergreen)			
Gelatin, Pink	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Gold	lb.	—	— —
Silver	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Gelsemin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 5.25
Gelseminine C. P. crystals, Ger. 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 5.00
Sulphate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— —
Gelsemium Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Gentian, Root	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Ginger Root, African	lb.	.14	— .17
Ginger Root, Powdered	lb.	.17	— .20
Jamaica, bleached	lb.	.30	— .32
Ground	lb.	.32	— .34
Powdered	lb.	.34	— .36
Ginseng	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sulphate)			
Glucose	lb.	.08	— .12
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniacal	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums and bbls. added	lb.	.55	— .56
in cans	lb.	.56	— .57
Less	lb.	.61	— .65
Glycin (developer), 16 oz. bot. incl.	lb.	Nominal	
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .80
Goa Powder	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Gold Chloride Acid, Yellow, 15 gr. g.s.v.	doz.	—	— 5.50
Brown, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	—	—12.25
Gold and Sodium Chloride, U. S. P., 15 gr. v.	doz.	2.80	— 3.40
Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol)	lb.	1.20	— 1.40
Golden Seal Root	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Powdered	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Grains of Paradise	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Powdered	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Grindelia Robusta Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.27	— .32
Squarrosa	lb.	.30	— .40
Guaiac, Resin	lb.	.38	— .58
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .55
Wood rasped	lb.	.03	— .06
Guaiacol liquid	oz.	2.50	— 2.60
Carbonate	oz.	—	— 5.25
Phosphite	oz.	—	— 1.75
Salicyl (Guaiac. Salol.)	oz.	—	— 1.60
Valerianate (Geosote)	oz.	—	— 1.34
Guaiaquin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Guarana (Paullinia)	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Powdered	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin)	oz.	.20	— .25
Gutta Percha, crude chips	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Sheet	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Helcosol	oz.	—	— 1.75
Heliotropin	oz.	—	— .32
Hellebore Root white powd.	lb.	.23	— .30
Helmitol	lb.	—	— —
Helonias Root	lb.	.50	— .55
Hemlock Bark crushed	lb.	.15	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Hemlock Gum	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Hemogallol	oz.	—	— .80
Hemoglobin	oz.	—	— .30
Hemol	oz.	.80	— .85
Hemp Seed	lb.	.09	— .12
Henbane Leaves, Eng.	lb.	—	— —
German	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Powdered	lb.	3.60	— 3.85
Seed	lb.	—	— .40
Henna Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Heroin, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .50
Heroin Hyd'chl. 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .50
Hexamethylenamine	lb.	.80	— .90
Hierra Picra	lb.	—	— .45
Holocain, 1 gm. vials	ea.	—	— .35
Homatropin Alk.	gr.	.40	— .42
Hydrobromide	gr.	.40	— .50
Hydrochloride	gr.	.40	— .44
Salicylate and Sulphate	gr.	.40	— .44
Honey, strained	lb.	.15	— .18
Hops, select (1915)	lb.	.33	— .37
Pressed, ¼ and ½ lb. pkgs.	lb.	.35	— .43
Horehound Leaves	lb.	.35	— .40
Hydracetin	oz.	—	— 2.00
Hydrangea Root	lb.	.22	— .25
Hydrastin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 2.50
Muriate (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 4.25
Sulphate (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 5.00
Hydrastine, Alk., C.P.	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Hydrochloride	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Sulphate	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Hydrastinine Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .[illegible]
Hydrazine Sulphate	oz.	—	— .80
Hydroquinone, 1 lb. cans or cartons incl.	lb.	2.77	— 2.83
Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol., Medicinal	lb.	.18	— .25
Sol. Technical	lb.	.15	— .22
Hyoscine Hydrob., 1 gr. v.	gr.	.32	— .37
Hyoscyamin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 3.00
Hyoscyamine, Amorp., 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 3.75
Crystal, white	gr.	.30	— .35
Hydrobromide	gr.	.07	— .09
Hypnone	oz.	—	— 2.15
Hyrgolum (Colloidal Mer'y) oz.		—	— .85
Iceland Moss	lb.	.32	— .35
Ichthalbin	oz.	—	— —
do Tablets 5 gr. 100 in bot.		—	— 1.05

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Ichthyol	lb.	—	—
Ichthynat	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Imogen, 1 lb.	lb.	—	—
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .30
Indigo Bengal, true		3.75	— 5.00
Carmine, Dry	oz.	.50	— .56
Insect Powder	lb.	.38	— .45
Pure Uncol'd Dal'm	lb.	.50	— .60
Inulin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.25
Iodine Resublimed	lb.	4.70	— 4.90
Monobromide	oz.	—	— .50
Monochloride	oz.	—	— .75
Trichloride	oz.	—	— .95
Iodipin, 10 p.c.	oz.	—	— —
25 p.c.	oz.	—	— —
Iodoform, cryst. & powd.	lb.	5.10	— 5.55
Deodorized	oz.	.70	— .90
Iodol	oz.	—	— —
Iodothyrine, ¼ oz. vials	oz.	—	— 3.90
Ipecac Root, Carthagena	lb.	2.50	— 2.65
Powdered	lb.	2.62	— 2.80
Rio	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Irish Moss, bleached	lb.	.18	— .22
Irisin (Eclectic Powder)	oz.	.36	— .45
Iron, Acetate, dry	oz.	.14	— .16
Benzoate	oz.	.40	— .50
Bromide	oz.	.18	— .22
Chloride, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	.30	— .40
Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	— .95
and Ammonia, Sol. and Quin. Cit. U.S.P. (12 p.c. Q.) Scales	lb.	3.25	— 3.70
Quin. & Strychnine	lb.	3.75	— 4.35
Glycerinophosphate, sol.	oz.	—	— 4.60
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Iodide	oz.	.35	— .40
Syrup	lb.	.40	— .45
Nitrate Sol., U.S.P.	lb.	.27	— .30
Oxalate (Ferrous)	oz.	.15	— .17
Oxide (Subcarb.)	lb.	.11	— .18
Red, Saccharated		.45	— .48
Peptonized	lb.	—	— 3.00
Ph'phate, gran., lb. bots.	lb.	.85	— .90
U.S.P. Scales	lb.	.85	— .93
Precipitated, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.35	— .40
Protocarb. (Vallet's M)	lb.	.30	— .40
Pyrophosp., Scales Sol.	lb.	.85	— .90
Quevenne's (by hydrn.)	lb.	.58	— .90
Salicylate	oz.	.20	— .30
Sesquichloride	lb.	.30	— .35
Solution	lb.	09	— .15
Subsulphate	lb.	.27	— .33
Solution (Monsel's)	lb.	.12	— .15
Sulph. (Copperas)	100 lbs.	2.20	— 2.50
Cryst., pure	lb.	.08	— .12
Dried	lb.	.15	— .18
Tartrate & Ammonium	lb.	.80	— .90
and Potass. Scales	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Tersulph., Sol., U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .23
Valerate	lb.	80	— .90
Isarol, glass bots.	lb.	—	— 3.70
Isinglass, Russian	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
American	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Jaborandi Leaves	lb.	.30	— .35
Jalap Root selected	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Jamaica Dogwood	lb.	—	— .25
Jequirity Seed (Abrus Precatorious)	oz.	.10	— .12
Job's Tears	lb.	.20	— .25
Juglandin (Resinoid)	oz.	.36	— .45
Juniper Berries	lb.	.11	— .15
Kamala	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Powdered	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Purified	lb.	—	— —
Kaolin	lb.	.07	— .09
Kava Kava	lb.	.26	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.72	— .80
Kola Nuts small and large	lb.	.20	— .24
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Kousso powdered	lb.	.65	— .75
Lactucarium	lb.	4.50	— 7.50
Lactophenin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Ladies' Slipper Root	lb.	.40	— .47
Lanoline,	lb.	—	— —
Anhydrous	lb.	—	— —
Lanum, "Merck"	lb.	—	— .60
Anhydrous (See also Adeps Lanae)	lb.	—	— .75
Larkspur Seed	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.38	— .43
Lavender Flowers	lb.	.25	— .30
Extra	lb.	.35	— .40
Hand picked	lb.	—	— —
Lead Acetate (sugar)	lb.	.22	— .25
Carbonate Medicinal	lb.	.55	— .60
Chloride	lb.	.75	— .85
Chromate, pure fused	lb.	—	— 1.10
Iodide, powdered	oz.	.35	— .38
Nitrate	lb.	.23	— .35
Oleate, 10 p.c.	oz.	.20	— .25
Oxide, yellow, pure	lb.	—	— .50
Lecithin	oz.		— 2.00
Leeches, best Swedish	ea.	.18	— .20
Lemon Peel, Ribbons	lb.	.15	— .20
Ground	lb.	.20	— .25
Lenigallol	oz.		— 1.00
Levulose, cryst.	oz.	—	— —
Licorice, Corig.	lb.	.55	— .60
Mass	lb.	.44	— .49
Powdered	lb.	.80	— .82
Root, Russian, cut	lb.	.75	— .80
Powdered	lb.	.78	— .83
Root, Spanish, bundles	lb.	.28	— .32
Powdered	lb.	.29	— .35
Lilacine	oz.	.75	— .90
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk	lb.	.06½	— .11
Assort., 1, ½ and ¼ lb.	lb.	.12	— .16
Lime Sulphurated, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	— .50
Litharge	lb.	.14	— .17
Lithium, Acetate	oz.	—	— .25
Benzoate	oz.	—	— 1.55
Benzo-salicylate	lb.	—	— 2.85
Bitartrate	oz.	—	— .25
Bromide	lb.	3.80	— 4.00
Carbonate	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Chloride	oz		— .24
Citrate	lb.	2.00	— 2.20
Glycerophosphate	oz.		—
Iodide	oz.		— .58
Salicylate	lb.	4.00	— 4.15
Lobelia Herb	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Lobelia Seed (cleaned)	lb.	.36	— .38
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Lobelin (Resinoid)	oz.	.70	— 1.10
Lodestone	lb.	.40	— .45
London-Purple	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Lovage Root, sel., white	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Seed	lb.	.60	— .70
Lupulin	lb.	1.60	— 3.25
Lycetol	oz.	—	— 4.25
Lycopodium	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Mace, whole	lb.	.72	— .80
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.33	— .45
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Magnesium, Benzoate	oz.	—	— .45
Carbonate, U. S. P. 4 ozs.		.44	— .46
Technical	lb.	.34	— .38
2 oz. U. S. P.	lb.	.45	— .50
Powdered, U. S. P.	lb.	.37	— .40
Ponderous, U. S. P.	lb.	.85	— .90
Technical	lb.	.80	— .85
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	— .33
Hypophosphite, pure	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Iodide	oz.	—	— .42
Lactate	oz.	—	— .25
Metal, Powdered	oz.	.57	— .63
Ribbon	oz.	.75	— .95
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .40
Peroxide	lb.	—	— 2.15
Phosphate, pure	oz.	.06	— .08
Salicylate	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Sulphate (Sal Epsom)	lb.	.02¾	— .05
C. P. Crystals	lb.	.20	— .25
Dried	lb.	.20	— .30
Malva Flowers large	lb.	—	— —
Blue, small	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Manaca Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Mandrake Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .25
Manganese, Bromide	oz.	—	— .40
Carbonate, cryst., med.	oz.	—	— .10
Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.75	— .85
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	— .36
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.50	— 2.70
Iodide	oz.	—	— .42
Lactate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxide black pow'd	lb.	.24	— .30
Peptonized	lb.	3.00	— 4.50
Peroxide, pure	lb.	.60	— .65
Sulph., pure crys.	lb.	.60	— .65
Manna, flake large	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Small	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Sorts	lb.	.50	— .60
Marjoram Leaves	lb.	.28	— .65
Mastic	lb.	.52	— .57
Matico leaves	lb.	.40	— .50
Menomethy-Para-amido-Phenol (chem. ident. with metol)	oz.	—	— 3.50
Menthol, cryst.	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Mercury	lb.	1.20	— 1.35
Ammon (pure precip.)	lb.	1.88	— 2.03
Mercury, Bichloride(cor.sub.)	lb.	1.44	— 1.54
Powdered	lb.	1.39	— 1.49
Bisulphate	lb.	1.34	— 1.44
Bromide	oz.	—	— .60
Cyanide	lb.	—	— 5.00
Chloride, Mild (cal'l)	lb.	1.53	— 1.73
Iodide, green, Protf.	lb.	4.25	— 4.45
Red, (Pre.) Biniodide	lb.	1.76	— 1.90
Nitrate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxide, Red (red pre.)	lb.	1.90	— 2.10
Yellow	oz.	—	— .20
Salicylate	oz.	.22	— .25
Sulphate (Turp. M'l)	lb.	3.40	— 3.55
Sulphocyanate	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Mercury with Chalk (by succussion	oz.	.86	— .91
Mesotan (25 oz. .42)	oz.	—	— .47
Metacarbol (devel.), 4 oz.	oz.	—	— —
1 oz.	oz.	—	— —
Methylene Blue	oz.	1.10	— 1.30
Metol (developer), 16 oz.	oz.	—	— —
Millet Seed	lb.	.08	—. 14
German	lb.	—	— —
Morphine, Acet. ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	9.75	—10.00
Alkaloid, pure, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	11.50	—11.60
Hydrobromide, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	9.35	— 9.50
Hydrochloride, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	9.75	—10.00
Meconate	oz.	—	—10.60
Sulphate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	8.35	— 9.75
⅛ oz. vial	oz.	8.60	— 9.95
Valerate, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	—	— —
Mullein, Flow., 1-lb. cans	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Powdered	lb.	2.20	— 2.60
Musk Root	lb.	2.65	— 3.00
Musk Seed	lb.	.45	— .50
Mustard Seed, black	lb.	.25	— .30
Ground	lb.	.26	— .33
White	lb.	.20	— .22
Ground	lb.	.35	— .40
Myricin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— .60
Myrrh (Gum-Resin)	lb.	.30	— .40
Naphthalene, flake or balls.	lb.	.10	— .15
Naphthol, Alpha.	lb.	—	— 3.50
Beta, resublm.	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Beta, Benzoate	oz.	—	— 2.00
Narcotine, pure ¼ oz.	ea.	—	— .25
Nerol (Identical with Amidol), 1-oz.	oz.	—	— .30
Nickel and Ammon. Sul.	lb.	.19	— .21
Acetate	oz.	—	— .15
Bromide	oz.	—	— .50
Chloride	lb.	—	— 1.00
Iodide	oz.	—	— 1.70
Sulphate	lb.	—	— .27
Nirvanin	oz.	—	— 3.50
Nitro Glycerin 1 p.c. sol.	oz.	—	— .20
Novaspirin	oz.	—	— 1.00
25-oz. lots	oz.	—	— .90
Tablets, 100s		—	— 1.25
Novocain	oz.	—	— —
Hydrochl (Hoechst, 5 gram vials	ea.	—	— —
Nutgalls	lb.	.75	— .85
Powdered	lb.	.90	— .95
Nutmegs	lb.	.30	— .35
Extra large	80 to lb.	.35	— .38
Nux Vomica	lb.	.13	— .14
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .22
Oil, Almond, bitter	lb.	7.00	— 7.75
Without acid	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Almonds sweet	lb.	1.05	— 1.20
Amber, crude, dark	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Rectified	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Angelica	oz.	2.60	— 2.75
Aniseed, Star	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Bay	lb.	3.15	— 3.40
Benne (Sesame), Imported, bbls., or less	gal.	1.40	— 1.50
Bergamot	lb.	6.90	— 6.95
Birch, Black (Betula)	lb.	3.20	— 3.40
Birch Tar Crude	lb.	.55	— .60
Refined	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Cade	lb.	.61	— .70
Cajuput, bottles	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Camphor	lb.	.25	— .30
Capsicum	oz.	—	— .80
Caraway	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Cassia	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Castor, American	lb.	.20½	— .27
Cedar Leaves, pure	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Wood	lb.	.28	— .35
Celery	oz.	.85	— .95
Chaulmoogra	lb.	2.00	— 2.75
Cherry Laurel	oz.	—	— .75
Cinnamon, Ceylon	oz.	1.50	— 1.60
Citronella	lb.	.65	— .75
Ceylon	lb.	.62	— .75
Cloves	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Cocoanut	lb.	.28	— .36
Cod Liver, Newfoundland	gal.	2.80	— 3.10
Norwegian	gal.	4.55	— 4.60
Bbls.	ea.	125.00	—128.00
½ bbls.	ea	—	— —

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Oil, Copaiba, pure	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Coriander	oz.	1.00	— 1.25
Cottonseed, yel. & wh.	gal.	1.20	— 1.25
Croton	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Cubeb	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
Cumin	lb.	4.60	— 4.85
Dill	oz.	.40	— .45
Erigeron, true	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Eucalyptus	lb.	.80	—1.20
Fennel Seed, pure	lb.	4.00	— 4.75
Fusel, Crude	gal.	4.75	— 5.25
Pure	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Gaultheria Leaf	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Geranium, Rose	lb.	16.50	—18.50
Turkish	lb.	14.50	—15.00
Ginger	oz.	.45	— .50
Gingergrass	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Haarlem, Dutch	gross	3.80	— 4.00
Sylvester's	doz.	3.00	— 3.25
Hemlock	lb.	.75	— .90
Henbane	lb.	—	— 1.25
Juniper Berries	lb.	17.00	—18.00
Wood	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Lard,	gal.	1.40	— 1.55
Lavender, Mitcham	oz.	—	— —
Flowers	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Garden, French	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Spike	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Lemon	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Lemongrass	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Limes, expressed	lb.	3.40	— 3.50
Distilled	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Linseed boiled	gal.	.97	— 1.05
Raw	gal.	.96	— 1.04
Lobelia	oz.	—	— .75
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Expressed	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Male Fern, Ethereal	lb.	10.50	—12.00
Mustard, artificial	lb.	21.00	—22.00
Essential	oz.	1.50	— 1.75
Mirbane	lb.	.35	— .40
Musk	oz.	—	— 1.25
Neatsfoot	gal.	1.20	— 1.30
Neroli, Bigarade, best	oz.	3.00	— 3.25
Petale, extra	oz.	4.50	— 5.00
Nutmeg	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Olive Lucca, Cream, ½ gal., and 1 gal. cans	gal.	3.25	— 3.50
3 and 6 gal. cans	gal.	3.10	— 3.35
Malaga	gal.	1.60	— 1.70
Pompeian	gal.	2.70	— 3.00
Orange, bitter	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Sweet	lb.	3.30	— 3.40
Origanum	lb.	.35	— .90
Palm Lagos	lb.	.16	— .20
Kernel	lb.	.25	— .30
Paraffin, Domestic	gal.	1.25	— 1.50
Light	gal.	—	— —
Russian	gal.	—	— 3.00
Patchouli	oz.	1.25	— 1.30
Peach Kernels	lb.	.45	— .55
Peanut	gal.	1.70	— 1.80
Pennyroyal	lb.	1.50	— 1.90
Pepper, black (Oleoresin, U. S. P.)	lb.	—	? ?
Peppermint, N. Y.	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Hotchkiss	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Western	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Petit Grain	oz.	.45	— .55
Pimenta	lb.	2.10	— 2.50
Pine Needles	lb.	1.10	— 1.70
Rape Seed	gal.	1.30	— 1.35
Rhodinol	oz.	—	— 4.00
Rhodium	oz.	.30	— .40
Rose, Kissanlik	oz.	14.50	—15.50
Artificial	oz.	3.50	— 4.00
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Trieste	lb.	.75	— .90
Rosin	gal.	.40	— .76
Rue, pure	oz.	.40	— .50
Sage	oz.	—	— .40
Salad, Union Oil Co.	gal.	1.20	— 1.25
Sandalwood, English	lb.	11.00	—11.50
West Indian	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Sassafras	lb.	.80	— .95
Savin	lb.	9.50	—10.00
Spearmint, pure	lb.	2.10	— 2.25
Sperm, winter, blchd.	gal.	.90	— 1.00
Spruce	lb.	.75	— .90
Tansy	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Tar, U.S.P.	gal.	.40	— .50
Thyme, commercial	lb.	.35	— .75
Red, No. 1	lb.	1.55	— 1.65
White	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Whale	gal.	.70	— .75
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	3.00	— 4.50
Heavy, true, f. grapes	lb.	5.50	— 6.50
Wintergreen	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Synthetic	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	3.85	— 4.25
W'wood Amer., good	lb.	3.00	— 3.30
Ylang Ylang, true	oz.	4.50	— 5.50
Ointment Citrine	lb.	.70	— .80
Iodine		—	— 1.00
Mercurial, ½ mercury	lb.	.96	— 1.03
1-3 Mercury	lb.	.73	— .80
Zinc Oxide	lb.	—	— .50
Opium (Natural)	lb.	15.70	—15.75
Granulated	lb.	18.00	—18.25
U. S. P. Powdered	lb.	17.75	—18.00
Orange Flowers	lb.	1.30	— 1.45
Peel, Curacao	lb.	.10	— .18
Orphol	oz.	—	— —
Orris, Florentine	lb.	.22	— .28
Select Finger	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Verona	lb.	.20	— .25
Orthoform	oz.	—	— —
Ortol (developer), 16-oz. bottles incl.	lb.		Nominal
1-oz.	oz.		— .80
Ortol Bisulphate, tubes	set		— .50
Ovaraden	oz.	—	— 1.30
Ovarin	oz.	5.00	— 5.35
Oxgall, purified, U.S.P.	lb.		— 2.00
Palladium Dichloride, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 2.50
Pancreatin,, U. S. P.	oz.	.25	— .30
Paprika pods, Hungarian	lb.	.65	— .70
Paraffin	lb.	.14	— .16
Paraform	oz.	.14	— .18
Paraldehyde U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 2.90
Paramidophenol (Hydrochloride), 1-oz. c.v. incl.	oz.	—	— —
Pareira Brava Root	lb.	.35	— .40
Paris Green	lb.	.35	— .45
Parsley Seed	lb.	.28	— .33
Patchouli Leaves	lb.	.40	— .50
Pelletierine Sulphate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.75
Tannate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Pellitory Root	lb.	.45	— .60
Pennyroyal, Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Pepper, black, clean sift	lb.	.21	— .23
White	lb.	.28	— .30
Peppermint Herb, Germ.	lb.	.70	— .75
Leaves, pressed, ozs.	lb.	.25	— .35
Persian Berries	lb.	.45	— .55
Petrolatum, U.S.P., white	lb.	.15	— .18
Phenacetin (Bayer)	oz.	—	— —
do (L. & F.)	oz.	—	— 2.75
Pheno-bromate	oz.	—	— 2.00
Phenol-bismuth	oz.	—	— .80
Phenolphthalein	oz.	2.00	- 2.10
Phosphorus, Amorphous	lb.	1.40	— 1.65
Photol	oz.	—	— 4.00
Pichi Herb	lb.	.22	— .25
Pilocarpine, Alk., pure	gr.	.10	— .12
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .10
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .40
Nitrate	gr.	.07	— .08
Salicylate, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .10
Pink Root, true	lb.	.48	— .52
Piperidine	oz.	—	— 1.00
Piperin	oz.	.80	— .90
Piperazine	oz.	—	— —
Pipsissewa Leaves	lb.	.32	— .45
Pitch, Burgundy	lb.	.28	— .32
Plaster, calcined	bbl.	2.65	— 2.75
True, dentist's, sifted	bbl.	2.95	— 3.00
Platinite Ammonium Chloro, 15-gr. vials	ea.	1.60	— 1.80
Platinite Potassium Chlor., 15 gr. vials	ea.	1.80	— 2.00
Pleurisy Root	lb.	.25	— .30
Plumbago, C.P.	oz.	.50	— .60
Podophyllin (Resin)	lb.	3.25	— 3.70
Poke Berries	lb.	.20	— .22
Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Poppy Heads	lb.	.60	— .70
Seed blue (Maw)	lb.	.50	— .60
White	lb.	.36	— .38
Potassa, Caustic, com.	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
White, sticks	lb.	1.70	— 1.85
Potassium Acetate	lb.	1.60	— 1.65
Arsenate	oz.	.12	— .15
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .15
Benzoate	oz.	.30	— .45
Bichromate	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Bicarbonate	lb.	1.90	— 2.10
Bisulphate, cryst.	lb.	—	— .80
C. P.	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Bisulphite	lb.	1.60	— 1.80
Bitartrate (Cream Tartar) pure and pow'd	lb.	.45	— .50
Borate	lb.	—	— .90
Potassium Bromide	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Carbonate tech.(Pearl Ash)	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 1.45
Refined (Sal Tartar)	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Chlorate	lb.	.71	— .80
Chlorate, gran.	lb.	.80	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.72	— .80
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Citrate	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Cyanide	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Fluoride	lb.	2.30	— 3.00
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.27	— .30
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Iodide	lb.	3.45	— 3.60
Iodate	oz.	—	— .60
Lactate 75-80 p.c.	lb.	—	— 2.80
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	— .24
Metabisulphite, 1 lb. c.b. 9.	lb.	1.50	— 1.80
Nitrate	lb.	.40	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.38	— .48
C. P.	lb.	.50	— .60
Permanganate	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Pure, Powdered	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— .32
C. P.	lb.	—	— —
Prussiate, red	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Yellow	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Salicylate	oz.	.20	— .25
Sulphate	lb.	.80	— .90
Sulphide	lb.	1.10	— 1.40
C. P.	lb.	.90	— 1.15
Tartrate, Powdered (Soluble Tartar)	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Prickly Ash Bark	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.32	— .37
Berries	lb.	.20	— .24
Protargol	oz.	1.25	— 1.35
Pulsatilla Herb	lb.	4.20	— 5.00
Pumpkin Seed	lb.	.20	— .25
Pyoktanin Blue	oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Pyridine	oz.	—	— .25
Pyrocatechin Resublimed	oz.	—	— .80
Quassia, rasped	lb.	.18	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .28
Quebracho Bark	lb.	.35	— .40
Queen of Meadow Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Quince Seed	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Quinidine, Alk., cryst.	oz.	1.00	— 1.13
Sulph.	oz.	.60	— .68
Quinine,, Alkaloid	oz.	1.04	— 1.09
Acetate	oz.	1.12	— 1.17
Bimuriate	oz.	1.07	— 1.14
Arsenate	oz.	1.02	— 1.07
Arsenite	oz.	1.02	— 1.07
Benzoate	oz.	1.03	— 1.08
Bisulphate	oz.	.56	— .60
Carbolate	oz.	1.05	— 1.10
Citrate	oz.	.95	— 1.00
Glycerophosphate	oz.	1.49	— 1.54
Hydrobromide	oz.	.95	— 1.03
Hydrochloride	oz.	.95	— 1.03
Hypophosphite	oz.	1.02	— 1.07
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	.78	— .83
Phosphate	oz.	.93	— .98
Lactate	oz.	1.02	— 1.07
Salicylate	oz.	.95	— 1.00
Sulphate, 100 oz. tins	oz.	.56	— .57
5-oz. cans	oz.	.60	— .65
1-oz. cans	oz	.65	— .68
Valerate	oz.	.97	— 1.02
Rape Seed, English	lb.	.12	— .14
German	lb.	.10	— .12
Raspberries dried	lb.	.55	— .60
Red Saunders	lb.	.16	— .20
Rennet, powder	oz.	—	— .75
Resin, common	lb.	.08	— .10
Good, strained, per 280 lbs.		8.00	— 8.25
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .18
Resor-Bisnol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Resorcin, pure white	oz.	1.45	— 1.55
Rhatany Root	lb.	.35	— .40
Rhamin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.00
Rhodol (developer) 1-lb. bottles incl.	lb.		—
1-oz.	oz.		—
Rhubarb, Canton	lb.	.65	— .75
Clippings	lb.	.35	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.75	— .95
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.34	— .44
Rodinal (Developer), 16-oz. bot. incl.	lb.	—	— —
3-oz. bottle incl.	ea.		— .75
Rose Leaves, pale	lb.	.90	— 1.20
Red	lb.	1.90	— 2.15
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	.25	— .30
Leaves	lb.	.12	— .15
Rotten Stone	lb.	.07	— .10
Rubidium Bromide	oz.	—	— 1.76
Iodide, 1 oz. v.	ea.	2.00	— 2.25

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Saccharin	oz.	—	— 1.70
Saffron, Amer. (safflower)	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Spanish true Valencia	lb.	12.50	—13.00
Sage Leaves	lb.	.22	— .65
Domestic	lb.	.50	— .60
Sajodin Tabs.	visl	.75	— .90
St. John's Bread	lb.	.12	— .15
Salicin	oz.	1.50	— 1.60
Saliformin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Salipyrin	oz.	—	— .80
Salol	lb.	2.20	— 2.30
Salophen	tube	1.50	— 1.80
Saloquinine	oz.	—	— 1.25
Saltpeter (See Pot. Nitrate)..			
Sandalwood	lb.	.20	— .25
Ground	lb.	.25	— .30
Sandarac, Gum, clean	lb.	.40	— .45
Sanguinarin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.00
Santonin	oz.	3.05	— 3.12
Saponin crude	lb.	—	— 4.00
Sarsaparilla Root Hon. cut	lb.	.52	— .58
Mexican cut	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.19	— .22
Sassafras, Pith	oz.	.18	— .20
Bark	lb.	.17	— .22
Satrapol	oz.	—	— .40
Scarlet Red, Biebrich, Med'l	oz	—	— 2.25
Scopolamine Hydrobromide,			
Saw Palmetto Berries	lb.	.18	— .20
Scammony, Resin	oz.	.25	— .30
15 gr. vial	ea.	3.50	— 3.75
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	.75	— 1.00
Senecin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.50
Senega Root	lb.	.75	— .80
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	.27½	— .32
Senna Leaves, Alexandria	lb.	.75	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Tinnevelly select	lb.	.40	— .45
Senna Pods	lb.	.40	— .45
Senol Solution, 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	— —
3-oz.	oz.	—	— —
Sepia, True	oz.	—	— .45
Serpentaria (Va. Snake root)	lb.	.50	— .55
Silver, Chloride	oz.	.73	— .80
Citrate	oz.	—	— 1.15
Cyanide	oz.	1.04	— 1.10
Iodide	oz.	—	— 1.19
Lactate	oz.	—	— 1.00
Nitrate, cryst.	oz.	.63	— .64
Fused Cones	oz.	.80	— .82
Nucleinate	oz.	.60	— .65
Oxide	oz.	1.10	— 1.20
Simaruba, Bark of Root	lb.	.24	— .30
Skullcap Leaves	lb.	.32	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.29	— .34
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	— .25
Smilacin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 3.00
Snakeroot, Canada	lb.	.35	— .45
Soap, Castile, green	lb.	.18	— .20
Mottled, genuine	lb.	.18	— .20
White Conti's	lb.	.25	— .30
Soap, soft, green	lb.	.23	— .26
Soap Tree Bark, whole	lb.	.12	— .16
Cut	lb.	.20	— .24
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .24
Soda, Caustic, purified, fused	lb.	.50	— .60
Caustic, pure (by alcohol) stks		—	— .85
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.25	— .30
Arsenate	lb.	.25	— .60
Arsenite, pure	lb.	.65	— .75
Benzoate	lb.	8.50	— 9.00
Bicarbonate	lb.	.02¼	— .06
Bichromate	lb.	.35	— .40
C.P., powdered	oz.	.08	— .10
Bitartrate	lb.	.80	— .90
Bromide	lb.	.85	— .90
Cacodylate, 1 oz.	ea.	—	— 2.60
Carbon (Sal Soda)	100 lbs.	1.75	— 2.50
C.P., cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	.13	— .19
Dried purified	lb.	.16	— .18
Granulated	lb.	.02½	— .04
Chlorate	lb.	.45	— .75
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.15	— .18
Cinnamate	oz.	.40	— .45
Citrate	lb.	.75	— .85
Cyanide	lb.	.40	— .55
Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c.	oz.	.18	— .22
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.00	— 1.20
Hyposulphite, cryst.	lb.	.04	— .06
Kegs, 112 lbs.	lb.	.02½	— .03
Granular	lb.	.02¼	— .06
Iodide (oz. .37—.45)	lb.	5.15	— 5.75
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	— .25
Metabisulphite, 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	—	— .70
Nitrate	lb.	.17	— .30
Nitrite	lb.	—	— .90
Oxalate	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Perborate	lb.	.55	— .60
Permanganate	lb.	—	— 5.85
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Sodium Phosphate, cryst	lb.	.14	— .15
Pure, cryst.	lb.	.10	— .14
Recrystalized	lb.	.16	— .17
Dried	lb.	.26	— .28
Phosphomolybdate	oz.	.45	— .50
Salicylate	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
From Oil Wintergreen	lb.	4.75	— 5.50
Silicate, dry	lb.	.12	— .20
Liquid	lb.	.04	— .08
Silicofluoride	oz.	—	— .15
Succinate	lb.	—	— 5.00
Sulphate (Sal. Glauber)	lb.	.04	— .05
Pure cryst.	lb.	.08	— .12
Dry	lb.	.08	— .12
Sulphide	lb.	.30	— .35
Sulphite, cryst.	lb.	.12	— .17
Pure, dried (Anhydrous)	lb.	.24	— .27
Tungstate, 1-lb. c.b. 8	lb.	1.00	— 1.60
Valerate	oz.	—	— .75
and Potassium Tartrate (Rochelle Salt)	lb.	.34	— .44
Spartein Sulph.	oz.	2.00	— 2.15
Spearmint Leaves, ozs.	lb.	.34	— .38
Spermaceti, cakes	lb.	.36	— .38
Spikenard Root	lb.	.25	— .35
Spruce Gum	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Extra	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Spirit, Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	.56	— .64
Aromatic	lb.	.50	— .55
Ether, comp.	lb.	—	— 1.80
Nitrous, U.S.P.	lb.	.52	— .60
Spirits Turpentine	gal.	.62	— .72
Squawvine Root	lb.	.46	— .58
Squill Root, white	lb.	.20	— .24
Starch, iodized	lb.	—	— 4.20
Stavesacre, seed	lb.	.50	— .60
Stillingia Root	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .30
Storax, liquid	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Stovain, ¼ oz.	doz.	—	— 9.00
½ oz.	doz.	—	—16.00
Stramonium Leaves	lb.	.27	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.33	— .36
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.38	— .43
Seed	lb.	.20	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .28
Strontium Acetate	oz.	.10	— .12
Bromide	lb.	1.60	— 1.80
Carbonate	lb.	.55	— .60
Chloride	lb.	.40	— .60
Iodide	oz.	.40	— .45
Lacate	oz.	.18	— .22
Nitrate, dry	lb.	.33	— .40
Granular, C. P.	lb.	—	— —
Peroxide (Hydrated)	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Salicylate	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Strophanthus Seed, brown	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Green	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Strychnine, Acetate, 1-8th	oz.	2.25	— 2.38
Alk., powd., 1-8th oz. v	oz.	2.10	— 2.15
Arsenate	oz.	—	— 2.35
Arsenite	oz.	—	— 2.35
Glycerophosphate, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	— 3.35
Hypophosphite	oz.	—	— 2.75
Nitrate, ⅛th oz. v.	oz.	—	— 2.35
Phosphate	oz.	—	— 2.35
Sulphate, ⅛th oz. v.	oz.	—	— 1.85
Sublamine, S. & G.	oz.	—	— .50
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.35	— .38
1-lb. cartons	lb.	.36	— .40
Sulfonal, Bayer	oz.	—	— 1.35
L. & F.	oz.	—	— 1.10
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	oz.	1.00	— 1.06
Sulphonethylmeth, U. S. P.	oz.	1.25	— 1.35
Sulphothyol	lb.	—	— 2.50
Sulphur Chloride	lb.	—	— .50
Iodide	oz.	.35	— .42
Flowers	lb.	.04	— .08
Lac., precipitated	lb.	.55	— .60
Roll	lb.	.03	— .06
Washed	lb.	.09	— .12
Sumac bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Summer Savory Leaves	lb.	.35	— .40
Sunflower Seeds	lb.	.07½	— .12
Talcum, powdered	lb.	.04	— .06
Purified	lb.	.16	— .20
Tamarinds	kegs	2.40	— 2.50
Tannalbin	oz.	—	— .85
Tannoform	oz.	—	— .50
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	.95	— 1.05
No. Carolina, pt. cans	doz.	—	— .85
Tartar Emetic	lb.	.65	— .80
Terebene (Optic. inact.)	lb.	—	— .75
Terpin Hydrate, 1-lb. car	lb.	.60	— .65
Terpinol	lb.	—	— 2.00
Thaline sulphate	oz.	7.50	— 8.00
Thallium Acetate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .35
Theobromine	oz.	—	— 1.90
Theocin	oz.	—	— 2.70
Theophorin	oz.	—	— .75
Thiosinamine	lb.	—	— —
1 oz. c.v. inc.	oz.	—	— 2.00
Thiocarbamide	oz.	—	— 1.60
Thiocol	oz.	—	— 1.60
Thyme herb	lb.	.20	— .26
Thymol	lb.	13.75	—14.25
Iodide, U. S. P.	lb	11.50	—12.50
Thyroids	lb.	—	—16.00
Tilia Flowers no leaves	lb.	.55	— .65
With leaves	lb.	.50	— .60
Tin, Chloride, pure	lb.	—	— .90
Oxide pure	lb.	.65	— .70
Toluene	lb.	—	— .80
olypyrin	oz.	—	— 1.25
Tormentilla Root	lb.	.40	— .50
Triphenin	oz.	—	— .50
Tragacanth Aleppo, extra	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Aleppo, No. 1	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Powdered	lb.	2.35	— 2.75
Turpentine, Chian, gen.	oz.	.45	— .50
Venice, true cloudy	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
Artificial	lb.	.18	— .20
Turkey Corn Root	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Turmeric, powdered	lb.	.16	— .20
Unicorn Root, true	lb.	.28	— .35
False	lb.	.40	— .45
Uran, Acetate, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7.	oz.	—	— .40
1 lb.	lb.	—	— 6.00
Chlor., 1-oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— .45
Nitrate, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	—	— 5.75
1-oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— .40
Sulph, 1-oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— .50
Uva Ursi	lb.	.15	— .20
Valerian Root, English	lb.	.85	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Belgian	lb.	.70	— .75
Powdered	lb.	.80	— .85
Vanillin	oz.	.65	— .75
Vervain Root	lb.	.28	— .35
Sulphate	oz.	—	— 2.50
Veratrum Viride, Root	lb.	.15	— .20
Verdigris, pow'd, pure	lb.	.45	— .50
Veronal	oz.	—	— 2.50
Tablets, 5 gr. 10's	tube	—	— .45
100s		—	— 3.50
Vervain Root	lb.	.30	— .40
Violet Flowers	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Wahoo, Bark of Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Bark of Tree	lb.	.25	— .35
Walnut Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Water Pepper	lb.	.20	— .25
Wax, Bay	lb.	.35	— .40
Bees, yellow	lb.	.45	— .47
Carnauba, No 1	lb.	.50	— .60
Japan	lb.	.25	— .27
White Hellebore, Root	lb.	.23	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .30
White Pine Bark	lb.	.15	— .20
Whiting	lb.	.04	— .05
Wild Cherry Bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Ground	lb.	.14	— .18
Willow Bark, black	lb.	—	— .18
White	lb.	—	— .25
Wintergreen Leaves	lb.	.20	— .26
Winter's Bark	lb.	.65	— .75
Witch Hazel, Extract, double Dist.	gal.	.73	— .90
Barrels	gal.	.58	— .64
Witch Hazel Leaves	lb.	.15	— .20
Wormseed (Chenopodium)	lb.	.16	— .18
Levant (Santonica)	lb.	.80	— .85
Wormwood Herb	lb.	.25	— .30
Xeroform	lb.	—	— —
Yellow Dock Root	lb.	.18	— .22
Zinc, Acetate, 1-lb. bots	lb.	.45	— .56
Benzoate	oz.	.40	— .60
Bromide	lb.	.35	— .40
Chloride, fused	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Granulated	lb.	.40	— .50
Iodide	oz.	.37	— .44
Metallic C.P.	lb.	.45	— .90
Gran., free from As.	lb.	.60	— 1.60
Hypophosphite	oz.	.22	— .25
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— —
Oxide, American	lb.	.16	— .20
Eng. Hubbuck's	lb.	.59	— .66
Peroxide	lb.	2.70	— 2.80
Phenate	oz.	—	— .25
Phenosulphonate	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Permanganate	oz.	—	— .45
Phosphate	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Phosphide	oz.	.30	— .40
Salicylate	oz.	—	— —
Stearate	lb.	—	— .60
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.08	— .10
C.P.	lb.	.18	— .25
Valerate	lb.	—	—13.00
	oz.	—	— 1.00

Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

From January 15 to January 22, 1917.

Imports

ACID—
60 kegs, citric, E. J. Jolles & Co., London.
50 barrels, cresylic, W. A. Foster & Co., Hull.

ALBUMEN—
476 cases egg, W. L. Hand Specialty Co., Shanghai.
75 cases egg, A. J. Weeks & Co., Shanghai.
2 cases, egg, Mitsui & Co., Shanghai.
56 cases, egg, Stanley, Jordon & Co., Shanghai.
7 cases, blood, Innis, Speiden & Co., Liverpool.

ALCOHOL—
60 drums, butyl, Du Pont De Nemours Co., Hull.

AMMONIUM CARBONATE—
20 casks, Klipstein & Co., Liverpool.

AMMONIUM ICTHYOL SULPHONATE—
80 cases, Japanese American Trading Co., Yokohama.

AMMONIUM MURIATE—
177 casks, American Ever Ready Works, Liverpool.

ARGOLS—
142 bags, Tartar Chemical Co., Catania.
143 bags, Tartar Chemical Co., Leghorn.
251 bags, Tartar Chemical Co., Naples.

BALSAM—
26 cases copaiba, Silva, Bussenius & Co., Central America.
56 cases, copaiba, Meyer & Co., Maracaibo.

BARK—
10 bags, mangrove, Chas. Tennant & Sons, Beira.
219 bags, mangrove, Caribbean Agency, Sanchez.
35 bales, McLaughlin, Gormly, King Co., London.
4 cases, cinchona, J. L. Hopkins & Co., Rotterdam.
146 cases, cinchona, Lehn & Fink, Rotterdam.

BEANS—
18 cases, vanilla, W. A. Ingersoll, Bordeaux.
10 cases, vanilla, A. Chiris & Co., Bordeaux.

BERRIES—
50 bags, juniper, Peek & Velsor, Leghorn.
200 bags, juniper, Rosenstein Bros., Leghorn.
4 cases, sloe, Cook, Bernheimer & Co., Rotterdam.

CALOMEL—
20 cases, Merck & Co., London.

CAMPHOR—
75 cases, Chesebrough Manufacturing Co, Kobe.
2,300 cases, Frost & Cundill, Kobe.
128 cases, A. Stallman & Co., London.

CARDAMOMS—
16 cases, McKesson & Robbins, London.

CASEIN—
1,053 bags, Mercantile Warehouse Co., Bordeaux.
200 bags, A. Klipstein & Co., Bordeaux.

CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS—
3 cases, Defender Photo Supply Co., London.
4 cases, Monticelli Bros., Genoa.
5 cases, G. Lueders & Co., Bordeaux.
2 cases, R. H. Anderson, Bordeaux.
7 cases, Astenial Oil Trading Co., Bordeaux.

CHLOROFORM—
5 cases, Thos. Nevin, London.

COPRA—
12,532 bags, Balfour, Williamson & Co., Manila.
2,043 bags, A. D. Weld's Sons & Co., Cebu.
1,871 bags, Balfour, Williamson & Co., Cebu.
5,780 bags, A. D. Weld's Sons, Cebu.
730 bags, Gorges, Pierro Manufacturing Co., Cindad Bolivar.

COPPER OXIDE—
3 casks, J. S. Lamson & Co., Liverpool.

CUTTLEFISH BONE—
236 cases, Matthew Drug Co., Bordeaux.

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—
11 chests, indigo, C. H. Jacott, London.
12 chests, indigo, Geigy-te-Meer Co., London.
2 chests, indigo, J. Ransom, London.
14 seroons, indogo, Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Central America.
5 bales, indigo, G. Amsinck & Co., Central America.
6 tons, dyewood, All Americas Mercantile Corporation, Acandi.
425 cases, gambier, L, Littlejohn & Co., Singapore.
700 cases, gambier, J. W. Phyfe & Co., Singapore.

ESSENTIAL OILS—
3 cases, W. J. Bush & Co., London.
1 case, attar of roses, Weyman, Bruton & Co., London.
20 cases, lemon, Lanman & Kemp, Genoa.
120 cases, lemon, J. B. Horner & Co., Genoa.
36 drums, lemongrass, Green & Co., Cochin.
25 cases, lemongrass, G. Lueders & Co., Cochin.
25 cases, G. Lueders & Co., Hongkong.
100 cases, Stanley, Jordon & Co., Hongkong.
50 cases, Fritzsche Bros., Hongkong.
138 cases, orange, Pfaltz & Bauer, Palermo.
18 cases, bergamot, John D. Miner & Co., Palermo.
80 cases, lemon, J. B. Horner, Catania.
2 cases, caraway, J. Lyon, Rotterdam.
1 case, caraway, Rockhill & Vietor, Rotterdam.

FLOWERS—
33 bags, chamomile, J. L. Hopkins & Co., Leghorn.
5 bales, linden, Peek & Velsor, Leghorn.
14 bales, arnica, Peek & Velsor, Leghorn.
14 bales, mallow, Peek & Velsor, Leghorn.
5 bales, chamomile, Peek & Velsor, Leghorn.

GUMS—
14 cases, arabic, McKesson & Robbins, Liverpool.
30 boxes, aloes, R. Desvernine, Curacao.
142 bundles, chicle, J. A. Medina & Co., Progresso.
56 cases, olibanum, Schieffelin & Co., London.

GLYCERIN—
39 drums, T. M. Duche & Co., Buenos Aires.

HERBS—
6 casks, medicinal, Cresca Co., London.
20 bales, dried, medicinal, P. H. Petry & Co., Leghorn.
22 bales, H. R. Lathrop & Co., London.

IRON OXIDE—
28 casks, J. W. Coulston & Co., Liverpool.

LICORICE—
50 cases, extract, Weaver & Sterry, Seville.
125 cases, Henry Utard, Barcelona.
239 bales, root, Weaver & Sterry, Barcelona.
83 bales root, A. Joensson, Barcelona.

LEAVES—
30 bales, senna, Parke, Davis & Co., Hull.
15 bales, senna, siftings, McLaughlin, Gormly, King Co., Hull.
20 bales, medicinal, Brown Bros. & Co., Leghorn.
39 cases, medicinal, Peek & Velsor, Leghorn.
5 bales, senna pods, McKesson & Robbins, London.
34 bales, senna, P. E. Anderson & Co., London.

LIME CARBONATE—
160 casks, National Aniline & Chemical Co., Bristol.

LIME CITRATE—
86 casks, Chas. Pfizer & Co., Catania.

MAGNESIUM BORATE—
17 casks, Import Chemical Co., Liverpool.

MEDICINE AND MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—
21 cases, Thos. Nevin, London.
1 case, medicine, North American Products Co., Malaga.
30 cases, drugs, E. Fougera & Co., Bordeaux.
18 cases, medicines, E. Fougera & Co., London.

MENTHOL—
100 cases, Brown Bros. & Co., Kobe.

NAPHTHALENE—
92 cases, flake, Geisenheimer & Co., Hull.

NUX VOMICA—
362 bags, Chas. Pfizer & Co., London.
33 bags, McKesson & Robbins, London.

OILS—
144 casks, palm, Colgate & Co., Liverpool.
47 casks, palm, Elbert & Co. ,Liverpool.
636 casks, palm, U. S. Steel Products Co., Lagos.
152 casks, palm, U. S. Steel Products Co., Lagos.
4,500 cases, camphor, Dodge & Olcott Co., Shanghai.
370 cases, camphor, Dodwell & Co., Shanghai.
25 barrels, codliver, Bain, Hill & Ward, Yokohama.
145 barrels, codliver, Swan & Finch Co., St. Johns, N. F.
10 drums, citronella, Dodge & Olcott Co., Colombo.
30 barrels, castor, F. H. Wiley, Hull.
76 casks, palm, Colgate & Co., Hull.
200 barrels, castor, J. Wolf & Co., Hull.
1 drum, rapeseed, O. Hoese, Hull.
25 barrels, rape, Oil Seeds Co., Hull.
7 cases, synthetic, S. A. De Vries, Rotterdam.
3 cases, synthetic, Pfaltz & Bauer, Rotterdam.
11 casks, palm, Colgate & Co., Liverpool.
30 casks, palm, Winter Sons & Co., Liverpool.
15 casks, palm, Elbert & Co., Liverpool.

OPIUM—
6 cases, McKesson & Robbins, London.

PERFUMERY—
5 cases, G. Lueders & Co., Bordeaux.
2 cases, Colgate & Co., Naples.
3 cases, United Fruit Co., Rotterdam.
2 cases, Chas. L. Huisking, Rotterdam.
2 cases, Rockhill & Vietor, Rotterdam.
4 cases, M. L. Barrett & Co., Rotterdam.
4 cases, Fritzsche Bros., Rotterdam.
5 cases, artificial, Rockhill & Vietor, Rotterdam.
2 cases, Morana & Co., Rotterdam.
110 cases, A. H. Smith & Co., Bordeaux.
12 cases, Dinglestedt & Co., Gothenburg.
27 cases, D. Wilsen, Bordeaux.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE—
10 barrels, Goston, Williams & Wigmore, Laguayra.

QUEBRACHO WOOD—
2,825 bags, Central Leather Co., Buenos Aires.

ROOT—
6 bags, valerian, McLaughlin, Gormley, King Co., London.
48 bags, dandelion, McLaughlin, Gormley, King & Co., London.
2 bags, ipecac, Pablo, Calvet & Co., Cartagena.
1 bag, ipecac, R. Del Castillo & Co., Cartatagena.
63 bags, orris, C. Torrelli & Co., Leghorn.
63 bags, orris, Dodge & Olcott Co., Leghorn.
72 bags, orris, Seabury & Johnston, Leghorn.
3 cases, orris fingers, Smith & Schipper, Leghorn.
29 cases, medicinal, McKesson & Robbins, London.

SODA, CAUSTIC—
20 cases, McKesson & Robbins, Gothenburg.
50 cases, S. H. Tugwell, Gothenburg.
40 cases, Amerman & Patterson, Gothenburg.
25 cases, J. W. Hampton, Jr., Gothenburg.
15 cases, Hoffman, La Roche Chemical Works, Gothenburg.

SODIUM SULPHIDE—
125 drums, Innis, Speiden & Co., Liverpool.

TALC—
500 bags, W. & B. Daniels, Genoa.
300 bags, W. H. Whittaker, Bordeaux.
500 bags, Hammill & Gillespie, Bordeaux.
200 bags, W. B. Daniels, Bordeaux.

TARTAR—
46 casks, Tartar Chemical Co., Genoa.
135 bags, Tartar Chemical Co., Bordeaux.
41 bags, Chas. Pfizer & Co., Bordeaux.
86 barrels, Tartar Chemical Co., Genoa.

SEED—
250 bags, mustard, J. Kissock & Co., Liverpool.
100 bags, mustard, W. Jacot, London.
300 bags, English mustard, Old & Wallace, London.
300 bags, mustard, McLaughlin, Gormley, King Co., London.
110 bags, coriander, McLaughlin, Gormley, King Co., London.

69 bales, senna, McLaughlin, Gormley, King Co., London.
599 sacks, mustard, Nozaki Bros., Yokohama.
250 bags, rapeseed, J. Kissock & Co., Yokohama.
2 cases, colchicum, P. H. Petry & Co., Naples.
39 bags, aniseed, A. Stallman & Co., London.
1 bag, cumin, American Trading Co., Ciudad Bolivar.

SOAP—
300 boxes, castile, G. Borgfeldt & Co., Leghorn.
250 boxes, castile, Weaver & Sterry, Leghorn.

SPICES—
40 bags, spent ginger, Frame & Co., London.
109 bags, nutmegs, W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Singapore.
100 cases, nutmegs, J. H. Recknagel & Co., Singapore.
300 bags, chillies, Archibald & Lewis, Kobe.
34 bags, capsicum, Brown Bros. & Co., Cadiz.

SPONGES—
35 bales, Greek, American Sponge Co., Havana.
26 bales, National Sponge & Chamois Co., Havana.

SUMAC—
50 bales, H. A. Tobery, Palermo.
50 bales, A. J. Higgins, Palermo.

WAX—
79 bags, bees, J. A. Medina & Co., Havana.
15 bags, bees, J. J. Julio & Co., Santo Domingo.
3 bags, bees, F. Ricart & Co., Santo Domingo.
1 bag, bees, G. J. Constable & Co., La Romano.
9 bags, bees, Brown Bros. & Co., La Romano.
1 bag, bees, Yglesias, Lobo & Co., Sanchez.
2 bags, bees, F. Ricart & Co., Sanchez.
9 bags, bees, J. J. Julio & Co., Samana.

Exports

ACID, ACETIC—222 lbs., $29, Dutch West Indies; 174 lbs., $32, Hayti; 417 lbs., $49, Venezuela; 1,015 lbs., $151, Newfoundland; 210 lbs., $21, Barbados; 4,727 lbs., $200 Cuba; 100 lbs., $25, Panama; 4,262 lbs., $548, Cuba. 280 lbs., $37, Bolivia; 400 lbs., $152, Chile; 13,000 lbs., $2,375, British India; 90,337 lbs., $7,453, England; 224 lbs., $35, Dutch West Indies; 58,148 lbs., $6,051, England; 20,358 lbs., $2,295, Brazil.

ACID, BORIC—330 lbs., $47, Venezuela; 4,032 lbs., $417, Canada; 536 lbs., $77, Peru; 2,836 lbs., $362, Cuba; 1,000 lbs., $136, Chile; 293 lbs., $45, San Domingo.

ACID, CARBOLIC—40 lbs., $28, Venezuela; 10,000 lbs., $5,300, France; 234,875 lbs., $166,202, France; 24 lbs., $15, Panama. 50 lbs., $35, Cuba; 100 lbs., $64, Cuba; 86 lbs., $61, Brazil.

ACID, CITRIC—44 lbs., $32, Mexico; 20 lbs., $14, Dutch West Indies; 50 lbs., $36, Newfoundland; 35 lbs., $41, Nicaragua; 230 lbs., $148, Panama; 100 lbs., $69, British Guiana; 300 lbs., $150, Sweden; 665 lbs., $453, Brazil.

ACID, LACTIC—490 lbs., $149, Venezuela; 17 lbs., $22, Venezuela; 60 lbs., $15, San Domingo.

ACID, MURIATIC—975 lbs., $29, Bolivia; 945 lbs., $34, Mexico. 128,377 lbs., $2,236, Cuba; 236 lbs., $13, Dutch Guiana; 4,667 lbs., $212, Venezuela.

ACID, OXALIC—147 lbs., $78, Bermuda; 100 lbs., $60, Cuba; 110 lbs., $57, Chile; 2,327 lbs., $1,183, Brazil.

ACID, PHOSPHORIC—11 lbs., $15, Venezuela.

ACID, PICRIC—4,078,135 lbs., $3,207,633, France; 54 lbs., $44, Cuba.

ACID, SALICYLIC—100 lbs., $115, Trinidad; 10 lbs., $12, Trinidad; 25 lbs., $30, British Guiana.

ACID, SULPHURIC—4,225 lbs., $427, Honduras; 1,690 lbs., $41, Jamaica; 1,785 lbs., $48, Bolivia.

ACID, TARTARIC—100 lbs., $70, Bermuda; 44 lbs., $34, Mexico; 25 lbs., $16, Venezuela; 100 lbs., $69, Newfoundland; 250 lbs., $152, Costa Rica. 50 lbs., $38, Nicaragua; 110 lbs., $74, Mexico; 930 lbs., $600, Venezuela; 441 lbs., $302, Brazil.

ALCOHOL—188,100 gals., $63,797, France; 91,245 gals., $60,000, Switzerland; 95 gals., $64, British West Indies; 1,620 gals. ,$980, British India; 95 gals., $33, Bermuda; 6,825 gals., $2,981, France; 94 gals., $64, British Guiana; 20 gals., $23, Dutch Guiana; 125 gals., $65, Brazil.

ALCOHOL, DENATURED—5 gals., $3, Guatemala.

ALCOHOL, WOOD—4,000 gals., $4,212, England; 303 gals., $303, Costa Rica; 20 gals., $7, Chile.

AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS—$1,053, British India; $262, Dutch East Indies. $662, Spain; $87, Brazil.

AMMONIA, AQUA—$12, Hayti; $244, Chile.

AMMONIAC, SAL—100 lbs., $12, Venezuela; 3,000 lbs., $183, Brazil; 96 lbs., $24, Chile.

AMMONIUM NITRATE—$8,452, England; $50, San Domingo; $6,748, France; $18,437, England; $14,220, France; $48,764, France.

AMMONIUM, SULPHATE—$290, Argentina.

ANTIMONY SALTS—$44, Trinidad.

BALSAM—$195, France; $38, Jamaica.

BEES WAX—$220, Costa Rica: 2,098 lbs., $944, England.

BORAX—$10,842, England; $9,591, France; $42, Peru. $1,343, Cuba; $17, Dutch West Indies; $18, Venezuela; $42, Brazil; $12, Chile.

CALCIUM CARBIDE—2,500 lbs., $88, Honduras; 6,230 lbs., $175, Venezuela; 10,000 lbs., $350, Costa Rica; 15,000 lbs., $664, Panama; 535 lbs., $25, French West Indies; 10,000 lbs., $493, Salvador; 274 lbs., $12, Trinidad; 1,070 lbs., $35, British West Indies; 1,650 lbs., $74, Dutch West Indies; 2,000 lbs., $85, San Domingo.

CARBON BISULPHIDE—$176, Cuba.

CASTOR OIL—60 gals., $68, British West Indies; 536 gals., $542, Hayti; 18 gals., $24, Honduras. 10 gals., $17, Hayti ;100 gals., $173, Salvador; 1,000 gals., $1,045, Cuba.. 5 gals., $10, British West Indies; 1,450 gals., $1,470, Cuba; 20 gals., $31, Dutch Guiana; 94 gals., $100, Cuba.

CHLORINE—73,300 lbs., $10,995, Russia in Asia.

CHLOROFORM—$2,302, Switzerland; $291, British India; $28, Cuba; $10, Ecuador; $34, Brazil.

COCO NUT OIL—$21, British West Indies; $600, Cuba.

COCOA BUTTER—$50, Cuba; $12, Bolivia; $11, Panama.

COPPER SULPHATE—2,250 lbs., $332, Argentina; 24,521 lbs., $2,408, France; 5,631 lbs., $730, Cuba.

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE—$13, Panama.

CREAM OF TARTAR—$58, Venezuela. $47, Nicaragua; $12, Bermuda.

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—$4,734, England; $950, Mexico; $241, Uruguay; $1,338, Venezuela; $1,380, British India; $1,350, Spain; $23, Trinidad; $22, Dutch West Indies. $834, San Domingo; $225, Australia; $15,945, England; $47,235, Brazil.

DYEWOOD EXTRACT—$1,770, Norway; $2200, England; $161, Peru; $76, Venezuela; $1,955, Brazil.

EPSOM SALTS—500 lbs., $27; 661 lbs., $18, Peru; 850 lbs., $45, Nicaragua; 650 lbs., $17, Dutch Guiana; 112,000 lbs., $1,792, Brazil.

ETHER—$1,719, British India. $42, Cuba; $47, San Domingo; $90, Brazil.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS—$174, Newfoundland; $60, Honduras; $30, British West Indies; $37, Colombia; $354, Venezuela; $31, Bermuda; $68, Brazil.

FORMALDEHYDE—26,179 lbs., $2,464, France; 598 lbs., $104, Argentina; 23,600 lbs., $2,242, France; 12.000 lbs., $1,450, Australia; 1,525 lbs., $600, England; 77,231 lbs., $8,958, France. 1,600 lbs., $184, British West Indies; 14,125 lbs., $1,214, Cuba.

GLYCERIN—840 lbs., $456, England; 846 lbs., $526, Venezuela; 100 lbs., $80, Hayti; 100 lbs., $54, Venezuela; 5,300 lbs., $5,368, England; 250 lbs., $168, Newfoundland; 100 lbs., $67, Brazil; 200 lbs., $120, Ecuador; 151 lbs., $81, San Domingo.

GLUCOSE—752,580 lbs., $23,978, Argentina.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—$526, England; $2,195, Argentina; $457, Venezuela; $27, Dutch West Indies. $25, Hayti; $23, Venezuela; $33, Panama; $2,899, Cuba; $90, Ecuador; $112, Peru; $35, Panama; $69, Ecuador; $133, San Domingo; $1,836, Brazil.

IODINE—$15, Venezuela.

LEAD ACETATE—$1,500, France; $740, Finland; $474, England; $493, Brazil.

LIME CHLORATE—$49, Panama; $412, Cuba.

LIME CHLORIDE—$95, Brazil.

PEPPERMINT OIL—300 lbs., $750, Sweden; 300 lbs., $720, England; 25 lbs., $58, British Guiana; 416 lbs., $790, England.

PERFUMERY—$1,156, British West Indies; $100, Cuba; $113, Dutch West Indies; $195, Hayti; $668, Venezuela; $500, Denmark; $80, France; $56, Newfoundland; $211, Hayti; $116, Brazil. $1,443, Peru; $920, British India; $260, Australia; $1,323, New Zealand; $160, Denmark; $195, Costa Rica; $2,847, Panama; $493, Jamaica; $118, Trinidad; $1,951, Cuba; $234, Hayti; $666, Ecuador; $739, Peru; $168, Panama; $35, Jamaica; $607, Cuba; $261, Peru; $197, Honduras; $680, Nicaragua; $190, Trinidad; $54, British West Indies; $731, Cuba; $40, Dutch West Indies; $73, Ecuador; $229, British Guiana; $209, Dutch Guiana; $672, Venezuela; $180, England; $48, Bermuda; $35, British West Indies; $63, San Domingo; $626, Brazil; $30, Chile.

PETROLEUM JELLY—$1,893, England; $201, Mexico; $321, Argentina; $27, Venezuela; $96, Australia; $937. Switzerland; $33, British West Indies; $82, Venezuela; $247, Denmark; $32, Norway; $763, Sweden; $559, Newfoundland; $1,269, British India. $253, Australia; $283, New Zealand; $247, Denmark; $32, Norway; $763, Sweden; $559, Newfoundland; $1,269, British India; $253, Australia; $283, New Zealand; $43, Costa Rica; $72, Panama; $30, Ecuador; $36, Peru. $26, Salvador; $57, Mexico; $97, Trinidad; $26, British West Indies; $34, Cuba; $15, British Guiana; $138, Venezuela; $2,452, England; $288, Brazil; $19, Bermuda. $13, San Domingo; $12, Chile.

POTASSIUM BICHROMATE—2,365 lbs., $994, Denmark; 11.200 lbs., $5,867, British India; 708 lbs., $344, Norway; 753 lbs., $309, Brazil.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE—224,000 lbs., $12,472, England; 1,003 lbs., $660, Argentina; 2,688 lbs., $1,400, Brazil; 11,200 lbs., $5,867, British India; 14,560 lbs., $10,250, Panama; 2,500 lbs., $1,478, Cuba; 120 lbs., $82, Brazil.

POTASSIUM CHLORIDE—1,120 lbs., $460, Portugal. 1,168 lbs., $400, Trinidad.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE—12 lbs., $39, Cuba; 40 lbs., $66, Venezuela.

QUICKSILVER—$8, Colombia.

QUININE—$1,157, Venezuela; $77, Panama; $2,750, British Guiana; $372, Nicaragua; $45, Dutch West Indies; $1,125, British Guiana; $870, Venezuela.

ROOTS AND HERBS—$550, England; $79, Hayti; $870, France; $22, Panama; $15, Cuba; $13, Dutch Guiana; $91, Venezuela; $253, England.

SALOL—100 lbs., $627, Italy.

SALTPETER—4,000 lbs., $1,240, Venezuela; 130 lbs., $32, Panama; 591 lbs., $152, Australia.

SODA, ASH—56,400 lbs., $1,541, Argentina; 600 lbs., $27, Hayti; 436,837 lbs., $19,027, Denmark; 224,227 lbs., $6,590, Denmark: 17,924 lbs., $444, Panama; 187,742 lbs., $2,193, Cuba.

SODA, CAUSTIC — 1,099,575 lbs., $25,720, France; 39,000 lbs., $1,706, Argentina; 2,686 lbs., $147, Venezuela; 2,240 lbs., $150, British West Indies; 40,000 lbs., $1,180, Cuba; 3,660 lbs., $170, French West Indies; 12,019 lbs., $538, Venezuela: 86,733 lbs., $3,549, Norway; 101,250 lbs., $7,453, British India; 21,484 lbs., $850, Australia; 62,403 lbs., $2,442, New Zealand; 125,210 lbs., $6,049, British India; 10,080 lbs., $476, Cuba; 672 lbs., $40, Colombia; 675 lbs., $101, Venezuela; 165,095 lbs., $7,845, Brazil.

SODA, SAL—625 lbs., $7, Dutch West Indies; 7,500 lbs., $89, Panama; 5,600 lbs., $123, Trinidad; 7,500 lbs., $83, British Guiana; 750 lbs., $11, Dutch Guiana.

SODIUM ACETATE—4,584 lbs., $504, Brazil.

SODIUM BICARBONATE—627 lbs., $17, Mexico; 1,010 lbs., $23, Venezuela; 2,590 lbs., $56, British West Indies; 50,000 lbs., $710, Cuba; 1,342 lbs., $30, Hayti; 704 lbs., $18, Venezuela; 2,112 lbs., $48, Hayti; 1,100 lbs., $25, Costa Rica; 400 lbs., $22, Panama; 80,000 lbs., $1,120, Cuba; 800 lbs., $21 Hayti; 17,860 lbs., $347, British Guiana; 1,909 lbs., $44, Venezuela; 4,000 lbs., $83, British West Indies.

SODIUM BICHROMATE—29,550 lbs., $4,021, Uruguay; 28,610 lbs., $6,463, Denmark; 2,077 lbs., $582, England.

SODIUM CYANIDE—560 lbs., $380, France; 18,200 lbs., $6,560, Mexico.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE—33,825 lbs., $620, Argentina; 4,400 lbs., $55, New Zealand; 9,555 lbs., $209, Brazil; 1,151 lbs., $33, Chile.

SODIUM NITRATE—500 lbs., $23, Canada; 1,000 lbs., $40, Costa Rica; 172,028 lbs., $5,196, Cuba; 732 lbs., $101, England.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Roseburgh Chemical Corporation, Syracuse, N. Y.; capital, $50,000; chemicals, products; J. E. Porter, T. Hiscock, R .M. Roseburgh, Syracuse.

National Carbon Company, Inc., Queens, (New Jersey corporation dissolved); capital, 56,000 shares $100 each, 1,000,000 no par value, carry on business with $10,600,000, tax paid $52,800; carbon and carbon specialties; M. T. Herrick, W. Cameron Forbes, C. Hubert, New York.

General Bauxite Corporation, New York; capital, no par value, carry on business with $5,000. mining bauxite, mica, gold, sulphur; R. S. Fletcher, M. M. Hill, H. Sillicott, 19 East 66th street.

Clark's Pharmacy, Inc., New York; capital, $5,000; druggists, chemists, confectioners, tobacconists; J. B. Kalmuk, L. Susman, W. P. Buchler, 50 Broad street.

Bisodol Company, Inc., New York; capital, $25,000, chemists and druggists; H. G. Smith, G. A. Messier, W. H. Jewel, 1947 Broadway.

Grapefruitola Bottling Company, Inc., Manhattan; capital, $20,000; soft drinks, supplies; J. A. Rose, M. Stabinsky, W. P. Anderson, Watertown.

Latham Gasine Company, Inc., New York; capital, $20,000; liquid fuel, chemists, engineering, designing. F. A. Pirscher, G. E. Latham, F. S. Schussler, 5 West 104th street.

The Notox Company, Inc., New York; capital, $15,000; chemists, druggists, mercantile, hotels, restaurants, cafes; T. W. Sprague, R. S. Winsmore, O. C. Billings, 10 Wall street.

Crystal Products Corporation, Lyndhurst, N. J.; capital, $20,000; to deal in chemicals and alkalies; J. H. Stover, of Nutley, S. M. Fields and A. G. Dannell of New York.

Leather Finishing and Dyestuffs Company, Inc., New York; capital, $5,000; chemicals, dyestuffs, leather goods; H. P. Boeddinghaus, W. and T. Waldshmitt, Hotel Preston.

Stulb Varnish Company, Inc., Queens; capital, $50,000; varnishes; M. M. Mechan, A. H. and J. Boster, 355 East 82nd street.

The United Chemical Company, Hartford, Conn., capital, $50,000, divided into 500 shares, par value $100, start business with $2,500; J. H. Sheehan, D. M. Freeman, J. J. Dunlap.

M. Spiegal and Sons, Inc., Albany, N. Y.; capital, $250,000; chemists, druggists; H. Chuckrow, J. K. and L. J. Spiegal, 180 Delaware avenue, Albany.

Renania Chemical Works, Inc., New York; capital, $15,000; chemicals, medicines; J. H. Hutton, G. A. Wortelman, J. V. Bendus, 17 South street.

Capital Increases

Albodon Company, Inc., New York, $25,000 to $250,000.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
American Cyanamid	23	27
do preferred	49	54
By-Products Coke	170	188
Casein Co. of America	38	43
Davison Chemical	42	45
Dow Chemical	250	275
do preferred	99	101
Electro Bleaching	300	350
Federal Chemical	89	95
do preferred	103	105
Freeport Texas Sulphur	520	550
Grasselli Chemical	245	255
Grasselli Scrip	25	27
Harrison Bros.	197	202
do preferred	95	100
Hooker Electro Chemical	50	...
do preferred	80	90
Kentucky Solvay	275	...
Matheson Alkali (new)	58	62
do preferred	100	110
Merrimac Chemical	85	87
Michigan Limestone & Chemical	23	27
do preferred	19	23
Mulford Co., H. K.	63	67
Mutual Chemical	150	...
Niagara Alkali preferred	100	105
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co.	...	100
Rollin Chemical	...	50
do preferred	...	100
Semet Solvay Co.	313	318
Smith Agricultural Chemical	...	135
Solvay Process	300	330
Standard Chemical	125	150

Want Ads

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TANNING EXTRACTS OF HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

The Hawaiian Islands produce two kinds of trees which many in the islands believe will result in the establishment of tanning extract plants. These trees are the algaroba, keawe, or mesquite (*Prosopis juliflora*), and the Australian black wattle (*Acacia decurrens*). In speaking of these C. S. Judd, M. F., Superintendent of Forestry and Executive Officer, Board of Agriculture and Forestry for the Territory of Hawaii, said that while the algaroba contains tannin, the island growth had never been made use of by the manufacturers of tanning extracts. He believes, however, that the algaroba will play an important part in American tanning before long.

Few tanners realize the possibilities of wattle growing in Hawaii. Mr. Judd informs the writer that Australian black wattle has grown there for 40 years. Some years ago the Forestry Department of the Bureau of Agriculture made rather extensive experiments in the propagation of wattle forests. The experiments commanded much attention, and every indication pointed to the development of large tracts into wattle forests when the sugar industry loomed up with promise of large, quick profits, and the infant wattle-bark industry was abandoned. Now that all suitable acreage is devoted to sugar cane and the favorable locations for pineapples and other crops are known, it is believed interest in wattle will revive, for the trees reach full maturity on the islands in about 10 years, and the Hawaiians are fully aware of the decreasing supply of tanning materials in Europe and the United States. Furthermore, forests are needed on the islands for water conservation. Utilizing all the growth for the several purposes for which the different parts of the wattle may be used, a profit of about $120 an acre is possible in Hawaii.

In a circular letter issued on December 30 by the British Ministry of Muntions copies of which have just been received here, the following maximum prices per ton for sales of sulphuric acid delivered into tank wagon, cart or barge at maker's works were substituted for those fixed last February and went into effect January 1. These prices apply to sales of sulphuric acid of all descriptions and for all purposes unless expressly excepted:

Class A—Arsenical acid, 140 degrees Tw. at 60 degrees F. 70s
Class B—Non-arsenical or de-arsenicated, 144 degrees Tw at 60 degrees F. 85s
Class C—Arsenical, 95% H_2SO_4 ..... 130s
Class D—Non-arsenical or de-arsenicated, 95% H_2SO_4 ..... 140s

Certain recommendations are also made as to allowances for variation in strength, charges for filling and hiring of packages, etc.

Exportations—*Cont'd*

SODIUM PHOSPHATE—50,00 lbs., $15,605, Denmark; 45,72 lbs., $3,035, France; 110 lbs., $16, Venezuela.

SODIUM SALTS—$481, Argentina; $175, Venezuela; $22, Hayti; $55, Venezuela; $53, Guatemala; $29, British West Indies; $34, Cuba; $200, Venezuela; $24, Nicaragua; $25, Trinidad; $301, Cuba; $100, British West Indies.

SODIUM SALICYLATE—3,152 lbs., $4,870, Russia in Europe; 60 lbs., $125, Australia.

SODIUM SILICATE—2,103 lbs., $41, Venezuela; 7,061 lbs., $158, Venezuela; 3,307 lbs., $152, Cuba; 9,256 lbs., $96, San Domingo.

SODIUM SULPHATE—2,316 lbs., $66, Australia; 315 lbs., $10, Mexico.

SODIUM SULPHIDE—1,100 lbs., $18, Venezuela; 1,710 lbs., $32, Bolivia; 700 lbs., $42, Nicaragua; 710 lbs., $15, Venezuela; 6,310 lbs., $200, Brazil; 22,475 lbs., $674, Brazil.

SODIUM SULPHITE—573 lbs., $56, Brazil.

SPONGES—90 lbs., $99, France; 5 lbs., $7, Brazil.

SULPHUR, CRUDE—1 ton, $21, Nicaragua.

ZINC OXIDE—437,275 lbs., $42,924; 550 lbs., $99, Mexico; 300 lbs., $48, Venezuela; 9,600 $972, Newfoundland; 224,000 lbs., $22,400, England; 17,090 lbs., $1,672, Brazil.

PERSONAL AND TRADE NOTES

The unveiling of a tablet in the memory of Captain E. H. S. Evans erected on the office and showroom staircase of Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Liverpool, took place Dec. 28. The tablet, executed by Mr. H. G. Hiller, Liverpool, bears the regimental crest in the centre, as well as badges of Minden and Egypt, to which the Lancashire Fusiliers are entitled. It was subscribed for by about 1,000 employes of the firm, and these assembled to witness the unveiling ceremony. Sir Edward Evans, the new Chairman of the company, Mr. William P. Evans, father of the late captain, Mr. C. F. Malvern, general warehouse manager and Chairman of the Memorial Committee, Mr. J. Shacklady, secretary to the committee, the office, warehouse, and travelling staffs, the department managers, and other employes were present.

Ligon Johnson, consulting attorney for the International Nickel Company and the American Smelting & Refining Company will discuss the history and legal phases of the smoke problem at a joint meeting of the New York sections of the American Electrochemical Society and the American Institute of Mining Engineers on Friday evening, Jan. 26, at the Machinery Club. W. W. Strong, of the Scientific Instrument and Electrical Machine Company will speak on the theoretical aspects of electrical precipitation, and Linn Bradley, of the Research Corporation, will tell something of the Cottrell process in practice.

Anthony M. Hance, wholesale druggist of Philadelphia has presented to the Philadelphia Drug Exchange of which he is a director and treasurer an old copper plate print designed and engraved for the *Universal Magazine* in 1748, in the interest of J. Hinton, of the King's Arms in St. Paul's Churchyard, London, who used it as an illustration of a work on "Practical Chemistry," begun in the *Universal Magazine* in 1747. Mr. Hance would like to receive a copy of the magazine, in which the illustration appeared, for the Drug Exchange archives.

Jackson Bros. of Valparaiso, Chili, under date of Nov. 23 say of nitrate of soda: "The chief interest shown by exporters during the fortnight has come from the States for ordinary nitrate for deliveries during the first half of next year. A small amount of speculative business has also been done in the same quality for the second half of the year, as it is considered that the difference of 7d between the first and second half of next year is excessive and the chances are that this difference will shorten later.

The prices charged for novocain by jobbers and retailers who are filling orders for physicians and dentists are said to be excessively high in many cases. In one instance a dentist was charged four times the normal price by a dealer, but the retail price as established by Farbwerke Hoechst Company is 55 cents a tube for the tablets as compared to 40 cents, the price before the war, while for the powder, $1.45 is designated as the retail price for a 5 gram vial as against the normal price of $1.00.

Consul Layton, of Tahiti, in the Society Islands of the South Pacific, reports that the exports of copra in 1915 were valued at $640,416 compared with $482,627 in 1914. Exports of vanilla beans were valued at $273,929 in 1915, and $378,140 in 1914. The copra industry is entirely in the hands of natives. The vanilla bean industry is suffering from a pest and from carelessness of the natives who pick the beans before they mature.

Life insurance as token of appreciation for services was distributed among the employes of at least one large concern in the drug and chemical trade as a Holiday gift this last season. H. A. Metz, president of the Farbwerke-Hoechst Company, New York, gave to every employee who had been with the company for one year or more a policy for an amount based on the yearly salary and length of service of the recipient.

The Russian-American Commercial and Industrial Company, 120 Broadway, is receiving orders from Petrograd and Moscow for drugs and chemicals which are scarce at present in Russia. The opportunity for building up trade, which it is believed will last after the war, is so promising that Mr. Edward H. B. Noetzli, of the Russian company, will sail for Russia by way of Bergen, Norway, on January 27.

E. H. Sproul of Herman & Herman will have charge of the company's office at Moscow, Russia. S. De Sale, manager of the office of Herman & Herman at Barcelona, Spain, was married in this country recently and sails shortly for Barcelona with his bride. J. C. Snellgrove, of the Toronto office, who has been in New York for some time returns to Canada this week.

The Dow Chemical Company has filed a complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission against an extra charge made by the Pere Marquette Railroad Company for failure to remove dangerous articles from carriers' premises. As the Dow Chemical Company receives cars on its own industrial tracks it says the extra charge should not apply.

A soap factory costing $40,000 is to be erected at 14th street and Willow avenue, Hoboken, N. J. The building will be of reinforced concrete, five stories and basement, 100x70, and will be leased, it is reported, to the Lightfoot-Schultz Company, soapmakers, 195 Plymouth street, Brooklyn.

Information received by George M. Bruce, manufacturers agent, 320 Broadway, indicates that the *Deutschland* will arrive within ten days. Mr. Bruce says that exports of chemicals and drugs from Germany will continue irrespective of the recent decree prohibiting all exports.

Bichromate of soda, advertised as the product of Cawley, Clark & Co., and guaranteed to contain 66½ per cent minimum of chromic acid, was sold at auction in carload lot of 40,000 pounds, last week, to J. C. Diarda & Co., at 14½c per pound.

John F. Queeny, president of the Monsanto Chemical Works, St. Louis, has been re-elected president of the Manufacturers Association of St. Louis. Richard Moore, president of the Becker-Moore Paint Company, was chosen vice president.

The National Aniline and Chemical Company is distributing a bronze paper cutter bearing the name of the Schoellkopf Aniline and Chemical Works for which the National Aniline and Chemical Company is agent.

General Graphite Company, 1823 Jefferson Bank building, Birmingham, Ala., has been organized with $1,500,000 capital stock to mine and manufacture graphite in North and South Carolina; J. Standish Clark, trustee.

George R. White, president of the Potter Drugs and Chemical Corporation, of Boston, has presented to the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy a new building for lecture rooms, laboratory and hall.

J. L. Hopkins & Co., importers, are distributing to their customers a metal globe calendar bearing the inscription "The Earth Contributes and J. L. Hopkins & Co. Distribute Crude Drugs.

In order to handle domestic botanical drugs more satisfactorily, S. B. Penick & Co., New York, have opened branches at Asheville and Murphy, N. C.

Peter Broderick, formerly associated with Theall, Stefan & Co., is now with Thomas Henderson & Co., 14 Cliff street.

The annual banquet of the Philadelphia Drug Exchange will be held at the Bellevue-Stratford, Thursday, Jan. 25.

Charles F. Oddie has opened a vanilla bean department for the F. E. Childs Company, Inc., New York City.